

THE
METROPOLITAN.

JUNE, 1839.

LITERATURE.

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

Six Years' Residence in Algiers. By MRS. BROUGHTON.

Mrs. Broughton is the daughter of Henry Stanyford Blanckley, Esq., who was English agent and consul-general at Algiers between the years 1806 and 1812, and the volume before us has been chiefly composed from a Diary kept by her mother, whilst residing there with the consul; Mrs. Broughton, however, adding many of her own juvenile recollections. Mr. Blanckley appears to have been a good consul, an excellent servant of government, and altogether a very deserving and very amiable man. The post he occupied was, in that stirring time of war, one of great importance; and we have heard from others, besides his daughter, that he did its difficult duties with great good sense and good humour. In addition to his charge at Algiers, he held the consulship of the Balearic Islands. His lady, from the evidence of her own diary, must have been an active, cheerful person, always on the look out for things strange and curious, or characteristic of the country she was doomed to live in so long. All her days were not *couleur de rose*. *Revolutions à la Turque* were rather frequent. We quote her brief account of two of them, which happened in the course of a few weeks, premising that the talk about pounded diamonds is a pure orientalism.

"7th.—Our Janissary, Sisi Hassan, returned from town in great consternation, and came into the drawing-room, saying that the Turks had risen, and were going to kill the Dey. Our Dragoman, Rais Ali, has taken sanctuary in our house."

* "Complete anarchy was consequent upon a revolution taking place, and until a new Dey was elected by the Janissaries. All the Moors and Jews were at the mercy of the ruthless soldiery, and any one who had reason to fear or suspect that he had an enemy among that lawless body, sought to hide his person and pelf from their researches, until the rule of misrule ceased, by the ascension of the green standard of the Prophet on the terrace of the Palace, which announced that a new Dey was seated on the warm seat of his massacred predecessor. Probably our heroic Dragoman might have had some reason to induce him, by seeking the protection of the British Consulate, to prove that he agreed in Shakespeare's definition of the better part of valour. The Jews invariably paid a large ransom to avoid a general pillage."

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Further accounts, about eleven o'clock, were sent to us from town, saying, that the Pacha Achmet was shot on the terrace of a house belonging to a Jew, when endeavouring to escape; he had succeeded in running over the terraces of several houses from the palace of his wife, to which he had first escaped; and on being pursued thither, he got upon the terrace, and from thence over several others, until he was shot through the body and leg, by a very young Turk. He was then by the soldiers dashed from the terrace into the street; and they cut off his head, and carried it to show the Dey, his successor, who is called Ali Pacha.

"In the evening we heard that everything was quite quiet, and the usual order restored in town."

"4th March.—We were informed, before we were out of bed, that many people had taken sanctuary under the British flag, and we indeed found the court filled with persons of all persuasions. The Aga has fled for protection to the barracks. We then ascended the terrace, and beheld those of the whole city covered by thousands of women; we could easily distinguish the houses inhabited by Jews, as the Jewesses were throwing themselves about in attitudes of the greatest despair, weeping and wringing their hands. After some time, we saw a flag similar to that of Tunis hoisted on the flag-staff of the palace. Soon afterwards, we heard the cannon fire, and immediately the green flag of Mecca replaced the red one over the place, which announced that a new Dey had ascended the throne. It is said that Ali Pacha, who has only reigned since the seventh of November last, died this morning by poison, and that it is the Hogia dei Cavalli who succeeds him, by name also Ali. Mr. Blanckley and the other Consuls have all been to pay their respects to the new Dey; Mr. B., as usual, only offered to shake hands with him. And when the others tendered him the homage of kissing his hand, the new Dey would not permit them to do so; but followed the example which Mr. B. had set, by merely shaking hands with them. From this, he appears to be as yet free from pride; but the mania will no doubt soon attack him. Free from wisdom I pronounce him to be, or he would never have accepted of an office which, to a certainty, will shorten his days."

"5th.—I understand that a cup of coffee, containing the powder of ground diamonds, a most effectual poison, was offered to the late unfortunate Pacha, out of respect, as they said; but he refused to drink it, saying that he did not choose to be accessory to his own death. He, therefore, politely declined the honour which the Turks intended him, preferring rather to be led out by the Chaousses, like a culprit, to the usual place of execution, where he was strangled. A distinction was, however, made in his case, as he was strangled at once, instead of undergoing the usual refinement of cruelty, in being twice revived by a glass of water, and only effectually executed the third time that the bowstring is applied. It is said that one of the Grecian women whom he married is in the family way. Poor unfortunates!"

The following story, about an Irish Empress of Morocco, is altogether new to us. We confess it contains some things that rather startle our belief.

"Mr. Clark told me the following curious story:—That when he was at Alicant a galley arrived, which had just escaped from Tangiers with the first or favourite wife of Muli Mahomed, the late Emperor of Morocco, who had lately been assassinated by his rebellious son Muli Ismael. This lady, who, with her attendants, was seeking a refuge in Spain, was originally a Miss Thomson of Cork, and when on her passage from that city to Cadiz on a matrimonial expedition, she had been captured by a Moorish corsair, and made a slave. Her first intended bridegroom had been a Mr. Shee, an Irish merchant settled at Cadiz, who, during a visit which he had made to his native country, had become acquainted with, and attached to, Miss Thomson, who possessed great charms; but as some impediments existed to their immediate union, they parted, having first plighted their troth; and with the understanding that at some future period she should join him at Cadiz, as it would be injurious to his commercial interests for him to absent himself again from the field of his speculations. The lady, in fulfilment of her promise, sailed to join her future husband; but, as just narrated, her destiny was changed by the capture of the vessel she was in, by a Marroquin corsair, which carried her into Fez. Here Miss Thomson was detained as a slave, and closely confined, until a report of her uncommon beauty having reached the Emperor, Muli Mahomed, she was by his

orders removed to the imperial palace, and every inducement was held out to her to embrace the Mahomedan faith, and to accede to the Emperor's desire of making her his wife. Whether it was by persuasion, or from the conviction that her fate was irrevocably decided, her various scruples were overcome, and she became the wife of Muli Mahomed, and subsequently the mother of two sons, who bore the names, the eldest of Muli Ismael, and the younger of Muli Mahomed. She was ever the most favoured of her imperial husband's wives, for he had many besides; and the number must have been great, as I have heard both from Mr. Clark, and Mr. Romans, who was at one time established as a merchant in Morocco, that the Emperor Muli Mahomed actually formed a regiment, *composed entirely of his own sons, to the number of five hundred and twenty-three, most of them being blacks.* Mr. Clark says that this wonderfully fated lady, when he saw her in Spain, was dressed in the Moorish costume; and, strange as it appears, she seemed in all respects to have adopted the tastes of her new country in preference to those of Christendom, for she afterwards returned to Morocco, and there ended her days."

But, in a note, Mrs. Broughton makes this Irish empress a native of Scotland. A "reverend friend," of course, could tell no untruth, but we hope that the lay friend who wrote to the clergyman to obtain information for Mrs. B. may not have been in a humour of mystification. Mrs. B. tells us that a day or two after copying that portion of her mother's journal which refers to Miss Thompson, she was much tantalized by hearing the name of the Empress of Morocco repeatedly mentioned by an esteemed friend at a dinner party; that upon inquiry she found he had lately seen a house in Scotland, about two miles west from the village of Muthill, where the father of an Empress of Morocco had resided, and in which she (the empress) had been born. "This," continued Mrs. B., "was all the information Mr. ——— could give me; but, with his usual *amabilité*, he said he would write to a reverend friend of his, who, he believed, was better informed on the subject. And a few days afterwards he presented me with the following reply to his letter.

"———, 13th January, 1838.

"Dear Sir,

"Regarding the Empress of Morocco, I received your letter this morning, and I hasten to answer it. It is quite true that a young woman left the Mull of Steps about fourscore years ago, to settle in America; that on the voyage the ship was taken, and carried to Morocco, and that the Emperor did marry her. I have made particular inquiry on the subject at several of the old parishioners, and have noticed the facts in the statistical account of Muthil, about to be published. The young woman's name was Gloag; her father was a blacksmith; and it was owing to a cruel stepmother that she was forced to seek her fortune in a distant land. Only last year the aged farmer died, under whom the Empress' father lived; and his words to me were, that 'she was a *bonnie lassie*, and he remembered her well;' also, that presents frequently came from Morocco to the blacksmith. She had two sons to the Emperor, and at the death of their father, application was made to our British Government to put one of them on the throne of Morocco; and our Government was preparing a force to do so, when both sons fell victims to the evil stratagems of their fathers' relatives. So far as I could learn of the birth of the Empress, I should suppose that it was about one hundred years ago. This is, however, all traditionary, as our records are very imperfect of that time."

It was a story, current a few years ago among French sailors, that the mother of the present emperor of the Turks was a Frenchwoman; and this circumstance, they said, fully accounted for Mahmoud's being so very clever, so fond of European civilisation and all that sort of thing. We forget, however, whether they made Mahmoud's mother an empress, or only a slave in the harem, in the usual way.

As we are on the subject of matrimony, we may as well give a description of an Algerine wedding.

"4th.—This evening I went to the wedding of the daughter of the Cadi, or chief judge. The bride is a very lovely creature, a widow of nineteen, and has two

beautiful children. Her first husband was strangled, and it has been since proved that he was perfectly innocent of the offence of which he had been accused. But whatever her feelings of regret may have been, she could not avoid entering again into the conjugal state, as singleness or widowhood is considered alike sinful and discreditable. Her family, therefore, have lost no time in finding her another husband. I found her surrounded by a crowd of most brilliantly dressed ladies; indeed, my eyes were perfectly dazzled by the splendour of the jewels by which their *salmas* (i. e. golden caps) and persons were covered; whole bouquets of roses, jessamines, peacocks' feathers, and butterflies, were completely formed of diamonds. In short, my powers of description are baffled, for it would be useless to attempt to give an account of all the wonders on which I gazed. Nor was I less struck with the number of beautiful women amongst them. They are quite as fair as Europeans, and their eyes far surpassed in brilliancy and beauty any I had ever beheld. Nothing could exceed their courtesy, and the politeness of their reception. I was placed on the same low sofa with the bride, but would willingly have exchanged my seat for a higher one, had there been such in the room, for I could not attempt imitating my fair hostesses in their tailor manner of sitting, and the sofa was merely a brocade covered mattress placed upon the floor. The gratification of my curiosity compensated for such trifling inconvenience. Shortly after our entrance, we were served with coffee and sweetmeats. The coffee was served in the most delicately beautiful porcelain cups, about the size of dolls tea-cups; and in lieu of saucers, they were inserted in golden chased cups, which enabled one to hold it without burning one's fingers, the coffee being quite boiling, but disagreeably thick, and, to my taste, oversweetened. After we had partaken of these refreshments, a band of female musicians, playing upon a kind of guitar, and a curiously shaped drum made of earthenware, and covered at one end with parchment, called a *Tambouca*, and several tambourines, began their strange music; and at the same time a hired dancer stood up in the centre of the apartment, holding an embroidered handkerchief in each hand, which she waved and twisted about, and scarcely moving her feet, she threw herself into various attitudes. After a time, another dancer stood up, performing in the same manner, and both sang a plaintive song, to the apparent satisfaction of the assembly, for it is inconsistent with their ideas of propriety and decorum for ladies of rank and respectability to dance. And those who do so are inferior persons, whose trade and profession it is to exhibit themselves for the amusement of those who pay them for such performances.

"After this exhibition had continued some time, the bride, conducted by some of the principal ladies, ascended a few steps to one of the *shelves* or bed-places, which invariably occupy each end of all Algerine rooms; and having seated herself upon cushions, her companions proceeded to make great changes in her toilet and appearance, some of them adding ornaments to her already highly adorned *salma*, whilst others occupied themselves in actually plastering her lovely face with a profuse quantity of red paint, to which they added patches of gold leaf, so as effectually to mask and disfigure her. I was then invited, through the interpretation of the Italian lady who accompanied me, to pay a visit to the bridegroom, which I very willingly agreed to, and was conducted to a room on the opposite side of the gallery. After having passed under several tiers of brocade, silk, and muslin curtains, we found ourselves in the presence of the bridegroom. He was an elderly Turk, with but one eye, and equally great as the contrast between his appearance and that of his lovely bride, was the change from the noise, show, and company in her apartment, to the quiet and sombre appearance of his, although both were handsomely hung with crimson silk damask. He had only one companion, a middle-aged Turk, and they both looked very dull and stupid, until, on his asking me if I thought his wife (whom he had never seen) handsome, and on hearing my agreeable answer, he stroked his beard with great satisfaction, and said, 'Star buono, Signora, star buono.' While we sat with him, his friend took his leave; and as the time for the introduction of the bride approached, we also returned to her apartment, and found her additional toilet quite completed. Indeed, with so many additional jewels had she been decorated, that she was quite unable to bear the weight of her *salma* without the support of two of her attendants, who walked on each side of her, and held her head. At the moment of her leaving the room, a veil of purple crape, splendidly embroidered in gold, small pearls, and precious stones, was thrown over her head. In this array she was conducted to the door of the bridegroom's chamber, amidst the universal cry from each individual present, of *Lai, lai, lai, Lella*,—a sound of great

joy always raised at marriages by the assembled guests. The curtains were raised, but only a certain number of the company, probably the nearest relatives, entered, and conducted the veiled bride to a seat on the left of the bridegroom, who continued seated. Her veil was then removed by one of the ladies, and for the first time the old Turk beheld his wife, or rather her masked countenance. An old woman, who had taken an active part in the whole ceremony, took from the hands of a black woman a small silver ewer containing rose water, and approached the bride, whom she addressed. The bride then raised her two hands, and extending their hollowed palms, the officiating lady filled them with rose water out of the ewer. The bridegroom then, turning round, drank it out of the bride's hands. He then underwent a similar ceremony, the bride drinking out of his hands. During all this time, the shouts of '*Lai, lai, lai,*' continued unceasingly both from those within and those on the outside of the chamber. This ending the marriage ceremony, we and the rest of the company took our leave of this paired, not matched, couple."

It is curious to observe the variety of means by which kings and beys gratify their spite. One of the beys of Algiers, that strutted his hour upon the stage during Mr. Blanckley's residence, wrote, or dictated, a letter to George III.; the epistle was left without an answer, and thereupon the bey seized upon six fowls which were on the point of being embarked on board an English merchant vessel! We have heard of more than one *Delhi Consoul Ingliz*, or mad English consul, in the Levant; and it appears that long before our time there was one of that cap at Algiers.

"The first of these gentlemen, a Mr. Falcon, left behind him a character so celebrated for its many eccentricities, that he was always distinguished by the grave Moslems as the mad English consul. So little, indeed, did he and those he had to deal with agree, that they forcibly embarked him on board a ship, and sent him to some neutral port; and it was to force the Dey to receive him again in his diplomatic character, that the immortal Nelson appeared, with I do not know how many ships of the line, before Algiers. And absurd as it may sound, the vain-glorious barbarians ever after, when recounting, with high-sounding boastings, their piratical prowess, failed not to add, 'Even the greatest admiral in the world, England's great Nelson, was afraid to attack us; for he came here with a mighty fleet, and only negotiated for peace.' Thus was the magnanimous forbearance of the greatest of heroes misunderstood by these audacious Janissaries; but they were taught the truth at last, by Nelson's pupil, Lord Exmouth."

Scattered through the volume the reader will find many other little facts and descriptions quite as good and amusing as those which we have quoted. Mrs. Broughton's account of the consular residence, with its gardens, groves, and terraces, is delightful. There are many good and beautiful things even at Algiers.

Hints on Horsemanship, to a Nephew and Niece; or, Common Sense and Common Errors in Common Riding. By an OFFICER OF THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.

This is the best little book on the subject of plain riding that we ever met with. The general defect of such works is, that they are too technical and too pedantic. Of all the pedants in the world, the gods save us from dancing masters of the old school and manège riding masters! We were once so stupified in our youth by a professor of the latter class, that we could hardly set foot in stirrup without being "safe for a fall." Besides, the whole school is wrong. Supposing a gentleman to have acquired the art in as great perfection as the Duke of Newcastle, of equestrian celebrity, he would be hecoted at if he rode in that style through the streets of London, or in any of our parks. The object of our officer of the household brigade is to teach such riding as is useful, and, indeed,

indispensable, to every gentleman. He shows no mercy to old prejudices.

The general defect of riders, even when taught in the best schools, is to turn the horse on the wrong rein. "I never," says our author, "knew a cavalry soldier, rough-rider, riding-master, or any horseman whatever, who turned his horse, *single-handed*, on the proper rein."

"This is something like steaming without steering. Set them on a finely-broken horse or a colt, and they become helpless children—the powerless prisoners of the beasts that they bestride. How often does one see one's acquaintance in this distressing situation, with courage enough to dare what man dare, but without the power to do what the rough rider has just done! First comes the false indication of the rider, then the confusion and hesitation of the horse; next the violence of the rider, then the despair and rebellion of the horse. The finish is a fractured limb, from a rear or a runaway, the poor brute is set down as restive, and in fact becomes more or less a misanthrope for the rest of his days. I have seen the gentle and brave, under such circumstances, act very much like the cruel and cowardly; that is to say, first rough an innocent animal for their own fault, and then yield to his resistance. It is in consequence of this that we find so many restive horses; that so few thorough-bred horses—that is, horses of the highest courage—can be made hunters; that, in fact, almost all high-couraged young horses become restive, after leaving the colt-breaker's hands. It is, indeed, in consequence of this that the class of people called colt-breakers exist at all. For if we all rode on this principle, which is the true principle, any groom, or moderately good rider, could break any colt, or ride any restive horse. There is a common error, both in theory and practice, with regard to the restive horse. He is very apt to rear sideways against the nearest wall or paling. It is the common error to suppose that he does so with the view of rubbing his rider off. Do not give him credit for intellect sufficient to generate such a scheme. It is that, when there, the common error is to pull his head *from* the wall. This brings the rider's knee in contact with it; consequently all farther chastisement ceases; for were the rider to make his horse plunge, his knee would be crushed against the wall. The horse, finding this, probably thinks that is the very thing desired, and remains there; at least he will again fly to a wall for shelter. Instead of *from* the wall pull his head towards it, so as to place his eye, instead of your knee, against it; continue to use the spur, and he will never go near a wall again. No horse becomes restive in the colt-breaker's hands; nor do any when placed in their hands remain so. The reason is, that they invariably ride with one bridle and two hands, instead of two bridles and one hand. When they wish to go to the right, they pull the right rein stronger than the left. When they wish to go to the left, they pull the left rein stronger than the right. These are indications which, if the colt will not obey, he will at least understand, the first moment he is mounted, and which the most obstinate will not long resist. But, as may be supposed, it takes a long time to make him understand that he is to turn to the right when the left rein is pulled, and to the left when the right rein is pulled; and it is only the meek-spirited and docile who will do this at all. Such, however, is the general docility of the animal, that a great proportion are, after long ill usage, taught to answer these false indications. In the same way that a cart-horse is brought to turn right or left by the touch of the whip on the opposite side of the neck, or by word from his driver; and, indeed, such is the nicety to which it may be brought that you constantly hear persons boast that their horses will 'turn by the weight of the reins on the neck.' This, however, only proves the docility of the horse, and how badly he has been ridden; for a horse which has been finely broken should take notice only of the indications of his rider's hand on his mouth, not of any feeling of the reins against his neck."

Another capital mistake is, to fancy that we can keep a horse from falling by pulling hard at his mouth. It is painful to see a timid rider or driver going down hill, with his reins so tightened that the horse's mouth is drawn up on a line with the horizon, and his eyes so elevated that it is impossible for him to see where he is stepping. The chances of a stumble are thus more than doubled; and if a horse stumble in that condition, cramped, and tightened, and prohibited the use of his head and neck, with which, if left to himself, he will do wonders in recovering him-

self, down he must go! In riding, the inexperienced and timid hold on chiefly by and through the rein. They tighten it so as to make it a kind of bar or pole by which to steady themselves in their seat, and to them any relaxation of either bridle is almost as fatal a thing as losing a stirrup. With a good horse let no such men be trusted; they are the Bishop Bonners and martyr-makers of the noblest part of the animal creation. But many other riders, who are neither timid nor altogether inexperienced, fancy that they can keep a horse on his legs by half breaking his jaws. Let us hear our experienced author.

“Common sense tells us that a horse receives no aid from a pull in the mouth with a piece of iron, or a blow from a whip, or a kick in the side with an armed heel, however these may indicate to him the wishes or commands of his rider. It is the common error to suppose that he is aided and supported both by the hand and leg. I beg my pupil to believe, that the horse's legs support the rider, and not the rider's the horse—more than this, that the rider cannot lift the horse, nor hold him up when in the act of falling. How often do we hear a man assert that he has taken his horse up between his hands and legs, and lifted him over a fence; that he has recovered his horse on the other side, or that his horse would have fallen with him forty times, if he had not held him up! These are vulgar errors, and mechanical impossibilities. Could ten men, with handspikes, lift the weight of a horse? Probably. Attach the weight to the thin rein of a lady's bridle! Could a lady lift it with the left hand? I think not; though it is commonly supposed she could. A pull from the curb will, indeed, give the horse so much pain in the mouth that he will throw his head up; and this so flatters the hand that his prowess has saved him, that the rider exclaims, ‘It may be impossible, but it happens every day. Shall I not believe my own senses?’ The answer is, No; not if it can be explained how the senses are deceived: otherwise we could still believe, as, till some few centuries ago the world did believe, that the diurnal motion was in the sun, and not in the earth. Otherwise we must subscribe to the philosophy of the Turk, who

‘Saw with his own eyes the moon was round,
Was also certain that the earth was square,
Because he'd journey'd fifty miles, and found
No sign of its being circular anywhere.’

But these errors are not harmless errors; they induce an ambitious interference with the horse at a moment in which he should be left unconfused to the use of his own energies. If, by pulling, and giving him pain in the mouth, you force him to throw up his head and neck, you prevent his seeing how to foot out any unsafe ground, or where to take off at a fence: and, in the case of stumbling, you prevent an action dictated alike by nature and philosophy. When an unmounted horse stumbles, nature teaches him to drop his head and neck; philosophy teaches us the reason of it. During the instant that his head and neck are dropping, the shoulders are relieved from their weight, and that is the instant that the horse makes his effort to recover himself. If, by giving him pain in his mouth, you force him to raise his head and neck, instead of sinking them, his shoulders will still remain encumbered with the weight of them;—more than this, as action and reaction are equal and in opposite directions, the muscular power employed to raise the head and neck will act to sink his knees. The mechanical impossibility of the rider assisting his horse when falling may be demonstrated thus:—No motion can be given to a body without a foreign force, or a foreign fulcrum. Your strength is not a foreign force, since it is employed entirely on the horse; nor can it be employed on the foreign fulcrum, the ground, through the medium of your reins. As much as you pull up, so much will you pull down. If a man in a boat uses an oar, he can accelerate or impede the motion of the boat, because his strength is employed through the medium of the oar on the water, which is a foreign fulcrum; but if he take hold of the chain at the head of the boat, his whole strength will not accelerate, nor impede, the motion of the boat, because there is neither foreign force nor foreign fulcrum. His whole strength is employed within the boat, and as much as he pulls backwards with his hands, he pushes forward with his feet. All the arguments which I have heard adduced against the doctrine here laid down, would also go to prove that a horse cannot fall which has a bearing-rein and crupper, that is, whose head is tied to his tail. Sir Francis Head's observations about bearing-reins, in the

'Bubbles of the Brunnen,' are quite philosophical. They should never be used except for purposes of parade, or to acquire a greater power over a difficult team. Sir Francis's observations are also true of the harness used by the peasantry of Nassau, which he describes; but I think this arises from the poverty not the philosophy of the peasants. Those among them who have money enough to buy smart harness have the most elaborate bearing reins. One, a chain, from the lower part of the collar, which binds the horse's chin to his breast, and another over the upper part of the collar, along the back, to the tail, independent of the terret-pad and crupper—this is tying a horse's head to his tail with a vengeance. To be consistent, the opponents of the theory which I have laid down should act on this principle,—though I have never known them go quite so far: *sed quis custodes custodiet ipsos?* What is to prevent the tail from falling forward with the body? They indeed argue, 'surely if you throw back the weight of the shoulders over the croupe of your horse, you relieve his forehead, and diminish the chance of his falling.' This is rather to prove a new method of preventing a horse from falling than to prove the advantage of pulling at the mouth while he is falling; for if it be of any advantage to throw back your weight, then the less you pull at the mouth the better; for the more you pull the less you are at liberty to throw back your weight. But, in truth, it is of no advantage to throw back the weight, when the stumble is made. If a position be previously taken up on the croupe of a horse, the pressure will be less upon the forehead than if you were placed in a forward position. But during the time that the position is in the act of being shifted, that is, during the time that the horse is falling, the act of throwing your own weight backward produces an exactly equivalent pressure forward; in all respects the counterpart of your own motion backward, in intensity and duration. It is useless to dwell on this subject, or to adduce the familiar illustration that it admits of. It is a simple proposition of mechanical equilibrium, and any one who is conversant with such subjects will assent to it."

These are valuable hints, precious elements of knowledge, to all equestrians; and we hope all our young readers who are learning to ride will pay particular attention to them.

Our officer does not give many particular directions about the seat, thinking that good handling is the *cause*, and good and graceful sitting the *consequence*, of good riding. He also thinks—and he is perfectly right—that there is a peculiar seat proper to many different styles of riding; the extremes being, the manège and the Eastern styles, both admirable in their way, and perfectly practical, but each wholly inapplicable to the performances of the other. In leaping, he says, the rider had better content himself with sitting quietly on his horse, holding him only just enough to keep his head straight and regulate his pace, and trusting the rest to the horse's honour. The body should not previously be thrown back: but, as the horse springs, the lower part of the rider being firmly fixed in the saddle, and the upper part perfectly pliable, the body will fall back of itself. And with strong jumping horses, or at down leaps, the shoulders of fine riders will constantly meet their horses' croupes. The more vertical the thigh, the greater the strain in taking this position:—the disciples of the Duke of Newcastle would break in two in the performance.

Having mentioned Newcastle, the great master and model of equestrians in the seventeenth century, we are tempted to give Clarendon's account of that accomplished nobleman. We do not think much of his school of riding, or of his pedantic book on that subject: but we should be glad if a taste for horses and the stable, in our days, were accompanied, as in his case, by a taste for other pursuits.

"He was," says Clarendon, "a very fine gentleman, active, and full of courage, and most accomplished in those qualities of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing, which accompany a good breeding; in which his delight was. Besides that, he was amorous in poetry and music, to which he indulged the greater part of his time."

We fear that few, very few of our sporting gentlemen, are amorous either of poetry or music.

Our author has a few words about the length of the stirrup. He says that the manège length should be shortened by a hole or two for the soldier, to give him power with his weapons; that the soldier should take up his stirrups a hole or two when he goes hunting; the hunter a hole or two when he rides a race; and that for *tours de force*, the short stirrup leather and broad stirrup iron of the East are indispensable. They give, in fact, the strength of the standing, instead of the strength of the sitting, posture.

"The cossack retains this standing posture, even at a trot. Few Eastern horsemen allow that pace at all, but make their horses walk, amble, or gallop. It is singular that of all people the English only rise in the stirrup in trotting. It is not so singular that most European nations are beginning to follow their example. The English hunting-seat is, in point of length, the medium of those mentioned; and perhaps that seat, or something between that and the military seat, is the best adapted to common riding. It unites, in a greater degree than any other, ease, utility, power, and grace. The most perfect exemplification of this seat is Lord Cathcart's."

The next passage is excellent. We particularly request attention to the parts we have marked in italics.

"A bad horseman throws his horse down, which a good one does not. That is, because the horseman hurries his horse over hard or rough ground, or down hill, or over loose stones; allows him to choose his own ground; lets him flounder into difficulties, and, when there, *hauls him so that he cannot see, or exert himself to get out of them*; and, expecting chastisement, the horse springs to avoid it, before he has recovered his feet, and goes down with a tremendous impetus. If he has to cross a rut to the right, he probably forces his horse across it, when the right foot is on the ground. In this case, unless the horse collects himself and jumps—if he attempts to step across it—the probability is, that in crossing his legs he knocks one against the other and falls. The reverse of all this should be the case. If you have not sufficient tact to feel which of your horse's feet is on the ground, you must allow him to choose his own time for crossing, which will be when the left foot is on the ground. You should habitually choose your horse's ground for him, for, notwithstanding his often-vaunted sagacity and safety, the wisest among horses will, to avoid a moving leaf, put his foot over a precipice. This will become as easy to you as choosing your own path when walking. *If your horse has made a stumble, or is in difficulties, you cannot leave him too much at liberty, or be too quiet with him.* The only notice to be taken is to reassure him by caressing him, if you see that he expects chastisement from previous brutal treatment. I will add, that you should also habitually prevent your horse out-walking, or lagging behind, his companions. *He is either very unsociable, or a bad horseman, who does not keep abreast of his companions.*"

A Brief Survey of Physical and Fossil Geology. Being two Lectures delivered at the Marylebone, the Western, and the Richmond Literary and Scientific Institutions, between the months of February 1838, and February 1839. By FREDERICK JOHN FRANCIS.

These lectures comprise, in a very short space, a lucid view of some of the main facts upon which the science of Geology is built, or rather, perhaps is building. They were received with much pleasure when delivered *viva voce*; and we cannot anticipate that this pleasure will be diminished by a careful reading of them. Mr. Francis embraces the notion of the vast antiquity of the earth, and maintains, as more learned writers have done, that that fact is not at all irreconcilable with the Mosaic sketch of the history of the Creation.

June, 1839.—VOL. XXV.—NO. XCVIII.

In maintaining that the poetic feeling is not impaired by Geology, our author gives the following striking passage.

"We have repeatedly insisted on the sublimity and grandeur of the subjects of which Geology treats, and we would here also maintain that a knowledge of its phenomena throws an additional charm and interest around the contemplation of the face of Nature. Some, we know, are prepared to call in question this undoubted truth, and assert that so intimate a knowledge of how Nature works, diminishes, yea, almost destroys, those rapturous feelings of delight which a survey of her beauties would otherwise produce; and they therefore reject, as unfavourable for the cultivation of a poetic feeling, the detailed inquiries and studies of the geologist.

"But so far from this effect resulting from the attainment of the knowledge this science reveals, we believe that the contrary would be the case. 'The skilful musician will, by casting his eyes over the written score, unravel in a moment its mazy movements, give to each note its harmonic power, and so combine them in his mind together, as thence to drink more music through his eyes, than the untutored listener will enjoy, when he hears what has been written transformed into sound; and so may the learned in nature's laws measure her outward appearances by such just rule, as must give them a truer perception of her charms than the mere observer can ever attain.* Let the man, ignorant of its phenomena, unacquainted either with the mightiness and grandeur of its agencies, or with the lapse of ages required for their accomplishment,—let such an one, we say, climb to some Alpine elevation, and gaze upon the wildness and grandeur of his expanding prospect; or let him descend into some fertile valley, and mark the sweet and sylvan loveliness of the surrounding scenery; and although he will, we doubt not, feel the risings of enthusiasm as his fascinated glance wanders in delight over the magic combinations unfolded to his view, yet we are bold to affirm that he feels not the enthusiasm, and is a stranger to those ennobling reflections, which should fill the mind of the thoughtful geologist, as he stands, like his unlearned companion, upon the same mountain's brow, and views, it may be, side by side with him, the same outlying and extended prospect. The one sees only the *effect*—the other can trace that effect to its *cause*. The sole delight the mere observer experiences, can be referred to the emotions produced upon his mind by the combination of existing forms of matter to make up a beautiful whole, without any reference to their original constitution, or the nature of their contents;—the geologist, while equally capable of deriving pleasure from this source, and in no wise prevented from ranging with quite as much of a poet's fervour over the mountains and valleys which lie extended at his feet, possesses that knowledge which will inform him that millions of years must have rolled by since that mountain range was upreared, and that, to account for its towering elevation, recourse must be had to the operations of a convulsive agency exerting a terrific violence now altogether unknown; and we think you will acknowledge at once that the recognition of such facts as these will never diminish aught of that poetic fervour which a contemplation of its beauties should excite, nor repress any of the workings of that high sentiment which those beauties are so eminently fitted to produce. Or, once more: let us suppose that his eye rests on those undulating meadows and distant outstretched valleys that skirt his horizon; they do not seem to him, as they must to his less informed companion, characterised alone by the verdure and beauty of vegetation and culture. No: his thoughts glance to the sublime and astonishing facts which Geology discloses; and he knows that inorganic as these various formations may appear—perfectly noiseless and untenanted as are now their deep recesses—they are yet the vast charnel-houses and sepulchres of Nature, in which lie entombed the records of extinct creations;—and that, pierce but a few feet below the surface, and in every cubic inch there may be gathered undoubted testimonials and traces of the existence of past forms of life in the thousand organic fossils with which they abound in such rich profuseness and variety. And when he thus reflects that the very strata on which those meadows and valleys rest, are composed mainly of uncounted myriads of these organic reliques—that the very stone dug from yonder quarry consists of little else than organic petrifications—that the very flints of yonder chalk-pit are composed entirely of fossil animalcules, millions of whose remains are required to make up a cubic inch—that, as far as his eye can reach, these rocks extend—nay, that whole continents, and even the whole world itself, are circled by them, everywhere presenting the same traces of animal existence, everywhere the same variety, in the same rich and lavish profusion. Oh! there are herein

* "Dr. Wiseman."

unfolded to his thoughtful mind trains of sublime thought, which the man unlearned in Nature's processes can never feel—reflections which harmonize well with all the enthusiasm of poetic fervour; and which, so far from acting as a clog and hindrance to the exercise of his imagination, rather excites him to replume its wings, and extend its flight to a loftier elevation, and furnishes it at the same time with the groundwork and *materiel* of nobler and more exalted contemplations."

Songs and Poems. In Three Parts. By THOMAS TOD STODDART, Esq., Author of the "Death Wake," "Scottish Angler," &c.

If we have any judgment in the "*gaie science*," Mr. Stoddart should be classed with the best of our living minstrels. There is a vigour, a spirit, and a freshness about many of his songs that we have rarely seen surpassed; he has evidently the heart and eye of a true poet. The latter shows itself in many little quick insights into natural objects—a peculiarity of a bird, or fish, or tree, or herb, as it may be. Perhaps the most perfect of his things are the Angling Songs. Some of these are worthy to have been sung to old Izaak Walton. Mr. Stoddart must be a rare comrade on a fishing excursion. His mind seems stored with "pictures of sunny things," "music and mirth," and a fine feeling for all that exists in this beautiful world of ours. We cannot do a better service to the author than to quote, without criticism or comment, a few of his choice lyrics.

"THE BELL-THROATS O' THE BONNY BIRDS RING.

"The bell-throats o' the bonny birds ring,
When the angler goes a-trolling;
The south wind waves his cheery wing,
And gentle rains are falling.

The white thorn bears its bridal wreath,
When the angler goes a-trolling;
And hark! along the bloomy heath
The plaintive plover calling!

Breezy and brown the rivers glide,
When the angler goes a-trolling;
The dark burns leave the green hill side
Among the pebbles brawling.

Upon the meadow, by the springs,
The quiet herds are lolling;
All earth is full of happy things
When the angler goes a-trolling!"

"IS THE CUCKOO COME?

"Is the cuckoo come? Is the cuckoo come?
Seek ye its happy voice
Bidding the hills rejoice,
Greeting green summer and sweet May morn?
See you the bird,
Or hear its lov'd word
From dewy birch-wood or aged thorn?

" Is the cuckoo come ? Is the cuckoo come ?

Down by the reedy spring,
Watching its wary wing,

Wends the lone angler toward the lake,

Joy in his heart,
With fancy alert,

He rears gentle visions wandering awake.

Is the cuckoo come ? Is the cuckoo come ?

Lover of sunny streams !
Banish thy airy dreams,

Hark the wild note of the fairy-voiced bird !

Now in the glen,
And listen again,

O'er the wide hill floats the silvery word.

Is the cuckoo come ? Is the cuckoo come ?

Haste to thy loved resort,
Haste to thy pleasant sport ;

Shake the sly palmer o'er streamlet and lake !

Hark on the wind—
Before thee—behind—

Plaintively singeth the bird of the brake !"

" THE BAYONET CHARGE.

" With the bayonet, my boys, we shall forward to the charge ;

'Tis unpleasant to remain,
While the bullets come like rain,

And every mother's son of us no better than a targe :

While we brave it all in vain,
And the bullets come like rain,

On, onward with the bayonet—on, onward to the charge !

Brush onward at the enemy and stay their galling fire ;

Have at them, breast to breast,
Put their courage to the test,

True British hearts and bayonets will cause them to retire ;

Let the weapon do its best,
Put their courage to the test,

Charge forward at the enemy ! repay their galling fire !

A billow of bright bayonets will scatter England's foe—

The boldest turn the heel
At the ringing of our steel,

But the lightning of the Briton's eye is quicker than his blow ;

As our faces we reveal
The boldest turn the heel,

Then forward with the bayonet, and scatter England's foe !"

Our author's politics seem to us not quite so good as his poetry ; and he is a great deal too fond of calling those who differ from him, " pitiful knaves," " meddling knaves," " traitors," &c. &c.

A Treatise on Wood-Engraving, Historical and Practical: with Illustrations. By JOHN JACKSON.

The great progress made within these few last years in wood-engraving, the still increasing use and application of that bold and free art, seemed to call for a descriptive and historical account ; and it happens that there are numerous historical facts to render such an account exceed-

ingly interesting. We are glad that the task should have been taken up by Mr. Jackson, himself one of the best, if not the very best, of our wood engravers. He has given us the practice of the art with the clearness and precision of a practical artist; and his own wood-cuts, most liberally scattered through the volume, are the best possible illustration of his text, and the fittest specimens of the art he professes. Many of them are most beautiful things, and will render his book, apart from its other merits, a book for the drawing-room table. From the neatness and simplicity of the process, from the fewness of the tools required, we should not be surprised if many amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, were led to the practice of this gentle craft. The directions of Mr. Jackson seem in themselves almost a sufficient guide.

The historical portion of the volume is written, we believe entirely, by Mr. Chatto, who refers to the frequent practice in Europe, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, of impressing inked stamps on paper, as a sufficient origin. This we think is rather too vague to pass for an origin of the art. Mr. Chatto rejects the claims of the Chinese to the invention, but upon insufficient grounds; and, for ourselves, we are still inclined to believe that the Chinese practised the art long before it was introduced into Europe. The first application of it among the nations of the West was to playing-cards and pictures of saints; the monks, according to Mr. Chatto, borrowing the art from the card-makers, and thus endeavouring, by the multiplying of holy figures, to supply a remedy for the evil of card-playing, and extract from the serpent a cure for his bite. What the monks of the fourteenth century were in that respect, we know not, but some of the monks of the nineteenth century are the greatest card-players we ever met with.

We cannot follow out the history of the progress of this interesting art, from the fourteenth century to our day; but we can confidently recommend our readers to the study of this truly delightful and instructive volume.

A New Translation of the Tales of a Thousand and One Nights; known in England as the Arabian Nights' Entertainments: with Copious Notes. By EDWARD WILLIAM LANE, Author of "The Modern Egyptians." Illustrated with many hundred Woodcuts, engraved by the first English Artists, after Original Designs by William Harvey. Charles Knight and Co., Ludgate Street.

Since we last noticed this work it has made great progress towards completion. We have now before us the Twelfth Part, and a very beautiful part it is, containing several of Mr. Harvey's very best and most imaginative designs, engraved in Mr. Jackson's very best manner. There is a little passage in the Treatise on Wood-engraving which we have just noticed, that pays a well merited eulogium to Mr. Harvey as the designer "*par excellence*," for wood-engravers.

"Considering the number of wood engravings that are yearly executed in this country, it is rather surprising that there should be so few persons who are capable of making a good drawing on wood. It may indeed be said, that there is only one artist (Mr. Harvey) in the kingdom possessing a knowledge of design who professionally devotes himself to making drawings on the block for wood engravers. Without the aid of his talents modern English wood engraving, so far as regards originality of design, would present a woful blank. Whenever a good original design is wanted, there is only one person to whom the English wood engraver can apply with the certainty of obtaining it; for though some of our most distinguished painters

have occasionally furnished designs to be engraved on wood, it has mostly been as a matter of especial favour to an individual who had an interest in the work in which such designs were to appear. In this respect we are far, very far, behind our French neighbours; the more common kind of French wood-cuts containing figures, are much superior to our own of the same class; the drawing is much more correct, more attention is paid to costume, and in the details we perceive the indications of much greater knowledge of art than is generally to be found in the productions of our second-rate occasional designs on wood. It cannot be said that this deficiency results from want of encouragement; for a designer on wood, of even moderate abilities, is better paid for his drawings than a second-rate painter is for his pictures. The truth is, that a taste for correct drawing is not sufficiently cultivated in England: our artists will be painters before they can draw; and hence, comparatively, few can make a good design on wood."

As we anticipated, the oddities of Mr. Lane, the translator's manner, win upon us with increase of acquaintanceship. In many instances we have been perfectly fascinated by his felicitous dryness and quaintness. In his very copious notes he continues to be as amusing and instructive as ever. They are absolutely essential to all who would form a correct notion of the religion, manners, and customs of the Mahomedan people. In everything he says, whether serious or jocose, important or trifling, he has evidently an eye to strict truth; and it is this conviction which makes all he says peculiarly valuable.

The Physiology, or Mechanism of Blushing; illustrative of the Influence of Mental Emotion on the Capillary Circulation; with a General View of the Sympathies, and the Organic Relations of those Structures with which they seem to be connected. By THOMAS H. BURGESS, M. D., Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, &c.

"Of all the alterations resulting from mental emotion," says our author, "none are more surprising, or more worthy of attentive consideration, than those which take place in the circulation of the blood. The wonderful influence which the mind exerts on the movement of the vital fluid, (arresting its progress, or increasing its velocity, according as the impressions made are of a depressing or exciting nature,) offers a wide and fruitful field of investigation. Impressed with this idea, the author has been induced to direct his attention particularly to the phenomenon of blushing, which, from its intimate connexion with the *sympathies* in general, will be found to afford more ample scope for physiological inquiry, than might at first sight be imagined. The close analogy between blushing and inflammation is also another link in the chain of interest its investigation presents to the purely medical inquirer. In those parts of the subject bearing especially on anatomy and physiology, the author has had occasion, in several places, to dissent from the opinions of different writers on the same subject, and has advanced other views which appear to him as more tenable; but he trusts he has always done this in a tone of proper respect. His chief aim, throughout this little work, has been to draw valid conclusions from well-authenticated facts, and by this means to arrive at truths that may in time become of use to science." Although

"All sciences a monthly critic knows,"

we are fain to confess our ignorance and our inability of judging of the more professional part of this book. Our author's theory of the "*Mechanism of Blushing*," may be right or wrong; nor can we venture an

opinion on the "vermicular influence of the sympathetic on the capillaries;" but we may say that we have been much pleased with the less scientific parts of the book which we *do* understand, and which contain many interesting facts and curious deductions. Frenchwomen are, certes, not much given to blushing while living, but it appears that there was once a Frenchwoman who blushed when dead. This was Charlotte Corday, the interesting, *amiable* assassin of Marat, whose face, it is said, became suffused with a blush after her head was severed from the body. At the end of the volume there are a few sensible words upon moral training, without which the generality of young people will either blush too much or too little.

Rural Sketches. By THOMAS MILLER, Author of "A Day in the Woods," "Beauties of the Country," "Royston Gower," &c. With Twenty-three Illustrations.

This is, on the whole, as pleasant a volume as one need take a-field on a bright May morning. Though treating entirely of rural matters, and with a view of implanting a deeper love of nature in the bosom of the reader, it is varied and entertaining in a very uncommon degree. The papers entitled "Home Revisited," "Old Customs of Travelling," "Country Courtship," "The Old Coachman," "Tumbling Tommy," "Jack Grab," "The Country Fair," "The Old Woodman," and "The Haunted House," are exceedingly amusing. A critic has complained that the author talks too much about himself. For ourselves, we should scarcely raise a censure on this point, particularly, considering the remarkable circumstances of the author's life; but we should rather cavil at his over fondness for the style and manner of Washington Irving, and should venture, in all kindness of intention, to recommend to him a total abstinence from the works of that delightful author for some time to come. Mr. Miller has some very pretty writing and criticism in the paper called "Rural Poetry," and also in that upon "England's Helicon," a collection of old poems, first published in the year 1600, and which contains contributions by Shakspeare, Spenser, Drayton, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, Christopher Marlowe, Fulk Greville, the Earl of Surrey, and others of that wonderful time. But on these matters a little more reading would not have done our author any harm.

The twenty-three illustrations are, almost without an exception, exceedingly pretty and graceful, and the volume altogether is one of rare elegance. We most cordially wish it every success. We must find room for one short extract.

OLD CUSTOMS OF TRAVELLING.

"Among the many changes which have taken place within the last twenty years, none have undergone a greater alteration than the system of travelling. Formerly, a journey of ten or twenty miles was considered a great event, a matter that was talked over long beforehand, and required no small preparation. 'Ah! an it please God, I shall sleep many a mile off to-morrow night,' some old farmer would say as he stooped to unbutton his gaiters, and paused between every button, wondering who and what he should see, and going to bed an hour or two earlier, that he might be on his journey betimes. Perchance he took his rosy-faced wife with him, and John had strict charge over night to give either Jewel or Diamond, (whichever carried double best,) an extra feed of corn, and strict command to see that the pillion was put on fast, 'for the missis is bound to ride behind me o' the morrow.' Goodly steeds were these Balls, and Jewels, and Diamonds, on whose back I have many a time been mounted in my boyhood—backs as broad as a table, and on which us youngsters used to sit like tailors. But then they were such sober animals; you

would just as soon think of a full-wigged, long-robed, grim old judge, bursting out into a loud laugh while wearing the black cap, and about to pass sentence, as one of these old family horses shying, running away, or playing any tricks. True, they would trot; but, oh, how unlike any other horse's trotting! It was a voluntary 'shog, shog, shog,' as if they were trying to shake the very shoes from your feet, and begun just when they took it into their heads, or were tired of walking. What a good understanding was there between one of these old roadsters and the farmer and his wife, whom he so willingly and quietly bore to market! Poor fellow! they would as soon think of sending their little grandson Dick to the next town with the large basket of butter and eggs, as they would of riding old Ball up a steep hill. No: the old man alights very carefully, then helps his bonny dame down; and as she smiles, perhaps, when he is about to catch her, he says, 'Thee and thy sins are a feetish weight together, my old girl;' and he looks tenderly upon her, well knowing that her greatest crime would not disturb the most tender conscience. Having seen that the basket is safely buckled on the pillion, they jog merrily a-foot up the hill together; and if Ball should take a fancy to a mouthful of the short sweet grass beside the bank, why, they wait patiently; and perhaps the kind-hearted old dame gathers a handful of primroses, and says, 'Nanny Sanderson's bairns always look for a few flowers when I leave their week's butter.' They pass the hill-top before they mount again: there is no need to hurry. They had breakfast over by five, and Lincoln is only twelve miles: if they are there by ten, they will be soon enough. Perhaps they stop and have a pint of ale and a 'snack' at the sign of the Blue Bell in the valley, and give old Ball a mouthful of hay. He is patted, and whisks his ears and tail to and fro with delight, for he well knows that his master never gave him an unkind word; but before mounting again, the old farmer slackens the girth: he would not sit easy if he thought it pinched old Ball: no, he would sooner run the risk of rolling himself and his bonny old dame to the earth together. On they are again, as steady as the current of a brook in summer; the rosy housewife throws one arm round her husband, and the fine old fellow feels proud that she confides her safety to him. Sometimes he pulls up to survey his neighbours' fields, and thinks that such a pasture would be better if the eddish were eaten down, or remarks that some hedge needs a few more quicksets. Perchance the very farmer who owns that property will dine with him after the market is past, and over their ale and pipes they will discuss these matters. Such was the old system of travelling to market; and a few thrifty couples may yet be found who still make one pad carry themselves and their commodities once or twice a week to the next town."

The Illustrated Shakspeare. Revised from the best Authorities. With Annotations and Introductory Remarks on the Plays, by many distinguished Writers. Illustrated with nearly One Thousand Engravings on Wood, from designs by KENNY MEADOWS, engraved by ORRIN SMITH. Part I. Tempest. Tyas.

We take this rapid and still increasing reproduction of the works of our greatest poet, as one of the most consoling signs of the times. All are not good as editions, but scattered abroad in all directions they will help to make a taste; and when people have learned to love Shakspeare, they will be pretty sure, in the end, to get the best edition that can be had. Mr. Tyas, as the first part of his edition, gives us the *Tempest*, for ninepence, very well printed, in double column, with very good paper, &c. The illustrations are spirited, like almost everything the designer does, but we must confess that they are not altogether to our taste. We would rather be left to form our own vague notion (after Shakspeare) of such a being as Caliban, than see any delineation of him that any artist that ever lived could make. Mr. Kenny Meadows's Caliban is a monstrously unpleasant thing to look at. Nor, in a very different style, are we at all satisfied with his Ariel. Prospero, too, is a very different sort of figure

from the one that has haunted our fancy from childhood upwards. The title-page—as booksellers' title-pages will—promises rather too much. There is scarcely any sign of editing; the text seems to be that of Stevens, without emendation, and all the annotations and introductory remarks are comprised in one brief page, which, short as it is, contains sundry errors, and a bit of sentimental twaddle. We should certainly not have noticed these things but for the large manifesto in the title-page.

The Fergusons; or, Woman's Love and the World's Favour. 2 vols.

Although we have put on our spectacles and looked with a diligent and unprejudiced eye, we can scarcely find a merit, or a symptom of literary merit, in this tale without a story. It seems to us a mere vamping up of the fragments and remainders of the worst kinds of fashionable novels—a thing without salt or savour of any kind. We could cull from its pages a great variety of proofs to confirm the position recently taken up by a contemporary critic, that your fashionable life is essentially a low and vulgar life. There is a wishy-washiness in our author's thoughts and language that would disgrace a second-class lady's maid. This we might let pass; but there is also an impertinence and an aristocratic exclusiveness—that bane and curse of English society—that excites an indignation not unalloyed with contempt. Arthur Ferguson, the unheroic hero of the story, is made to talk with ineffable scorn of grades and conditions not fashionable; and of the woful misfortune of accepting invitations to the tables of one's inferiors. We wonder where his inferiors are to be found. His behaviour at the dinner-party at Mrs. Ebrington's would have merited a good kicking down stairs, though that entire party, and particularly the fashionable part of it, seem to have been as impertinent and as dull as himself. We scarcely remember a more lamentable attempt than that of describing a regular wit and diner-out in Mr. John Thompson, who reappears on the scene more than once. This Thompson is, in fact, as dull as any of the dukes or duchesses—a bore of the first magnitude. We perceive from some newspaper advertisement that this book is attributed to a member of the aristocracy. The aristocracy ought to be sorry for it. What the author says of a dandy in the House of Commons may be applied to his own writing—"His speaking was just of that unhappy class that never can, by any possible circumstance, interest the audience." How well prepared he is to describe scenes in parliament may be judged from the fact that he makes the House call members by their proper names, and not designate them by the places they represent.—"As soon as this precious specimen of a legislator concluded, Arthur Ferguson rose, and the impatient calls for the minister were drowned by the cry of 'Mr. Ferguson! Mr. Ferguson!'"

We will make an end with one more quotation, which is *not* from this book, but from a source somewhat more abundant in wit—"It's all very fine, Mr. Ferguson, but you don't lodge here."

The Life of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

By MAJOR BASIL JACKSON and CAPTAIN C. ROCHFORD SCOTT.
Life of Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington. Edited by
 SIR J. E. ALEXANDER, K. L. S., 42nd Highlanders.

With every disposition to be good-natured, we cannot speak very highly of either of these works. Give us the "Gurwood Despatches"—
 June, 1839.—VOL. XXV. NO. XCVIII. H

one of the most remarkable monuments that was ever raised to the fame of one man—and take, who will, these unsatisfactory compendiums, which seem to us only good where they quote the “Despatches.” The time, of course, is not yet come for writing the life of our greatest soldier. Perhaps a work issued like these, in monthly parts, might have been made acceptable to many by their illustrations, maps, plans, &c.; but as far as they go, there is little of this interest in either of the works now before us; and what little there is, is decidedly bad. It is long since we have seen anything so wretched in art as the portrait in the first number of the work which bears the name of Major Jackson and Captain Scott, unless it be that vile etching of the storming of Seringapatam in the second number of the *Life* which bears the name of Sir J. E. Alexander. At this time of day they are both positively disgraceful. If the author, or editor, or manager of this last book proceeds on the plan of giving every “spirited song composed for the occasion,” the book will be a very big one.

The Court of King James the First; by Dr. Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester; with Letters, now first published. By JOHN S. BREWER, M.A. 2 vols.

This is an interesting work in itself, and a very important contribution towards the history of the first half of the seventeenth century. Bishop Goodman was no great philosopher, but he lived in remarkable times, and was placed in a position to see what was going on both in the city and court. He was a young man when Elizabeth was at the height of her glory, and he lived on to the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, dying in the year 1655. He was a high churchman, in the sense of Archbishop Laud, and, as such, was favourably disposed to James the First and his unhappy son, the friends and patrons of all that ecclesiastical body. His gratitude for past kindnesses led him to defend the character and conduct of the pseudo Solomon; but it is curious to observe, that in answering the charges brought against James, by Sir Anthony Weldon, in his “*Court of James the First*,” he confirms some of that author’s worst imputations.

Old Goodman, from personal acquaintance, gives several very striking sketches of the leading men in James’s court, the Essexes, Somersets, Overburies, &c. He confirms the worst things that have been said about the great Bacon. He says, Bacon was a man “who did every way comply with the king’s desires;” that he “did insult over other men, and took bribes on both sides;” that “there were many exceptions against Bacon,” that “no man got more dishonestly, and no man spent more wastefully.”

We never believed for a moment in Weldon’s story, that James the First died by poison. Our bishop says, that his death was hastened by gluttony, which is much more likely to be true. “Truly,” says he, “I think that king James every autumn did feed a little more than moderately upon fruits: he had his grapes, his nectarines, and other fruits, in his own keeping; besides, we did see that he fed very plentifully on them from abroad. I remember that Mr. French, of the Spicery, who sometimes did present him with the first strawberries, cherries, and other fruits, and kneeling to the king, had some speech to use to him,—that he did desire his Majesty to accept them, and that he was sorry they were no better—with such like complimentary words; but the king never had the patience to hear him one word, but his hand was in the basket.” James also, and at all times, drank immoderately of strong sweet wines

—and altogether his life was very foul and gluttonous. Besides, he was nearly sixty years old when he died; and that, according to the then average duration of human life, was an old age. These poisoning stories, happily not so common in English annals as in most other histories, ought never to be admitted except on the most positive proof.

The second volume of Mr. Brewer's work is filled with original letters, written by persons who figured at court. There is one short letter by Prince Charles, which gives a key to the whole history of Charles the First. In it he tells Steenie, (the Duke of Buckingham,) that the House of Commons has been unruly, that he wishes the king would send down a commission for making an example of *such seditious fellows*, by Monday next, &c.

Some few of the letters, we fancy, we have seen before in other less portable collections; but the great majority of them are certainly as new to us as they are interesting. We should greatly rejoice to see more books of this kind; and we may hope for many from the recently formed Camden Society, which has just published the "Plumpton Correspondence," a series of letters, chiefly domestic, written in the reigns of Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII.

Elements of Zoology; embracing a View of Life as Manifested in the Various Gradations of Organized Beings. By WILLIAM RHIND, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.

Mr. Rhind's elementary works are distinguished by their compactness, cheapness, correctness, and simplicity of arrangement. The present is an excellent class-book for young students; and the list of works on zoology at the end of the volume will direct the more advanced student to the very best course of a more extended reading. The object is to give a concise but connected and systematic view of the vital functions, and the varieties of animal structure as exemplified in the graduated scale of existence. The arrangement of Cuvier is of course taken as the basis; and the few and unimportant exceptions are pointed out in the table at the end.

The little volume may take its place with Mr. Rhind's "Elements of Geology," which we pointed out to notice some time ago.

A Brief History of the United States Boundary Question, drawn up from Official Documents. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.

In his advertisement, Mr. James observes—"The following sketch was first written as a note upon a part of the register kept by Mr. James as Historiographer. Finding that many persons even personally interested in the settlement of the Boundary Question were unacquainted with the early transactions concerning it, and had neither time nor opportunity to wade through the mass of documents connected with the question, the author has ventured to publish in this form the brief summary then written, believing that it might prove useful to some. He has also ventured to suggest, in a note at the end, what he believes to be the only means by which a fair settlement of the question could be really arrived at."

Mr. James's pamphlet appears to be particularly well timed, and will, we hope, have the effect he desires. We have seen nothing as yet so much to the purpose.

Summary of Works that we have received, of which we have no space to make a lengthened notice.

Edinburgh Cabinet Novels. "Chamberlayne."—A good story, and very Scotch.

Tyas's Heads of the People.—This, the seventh number, is excellent in its engraved heads. Mr. Kenny Meadows is here full of vigour and character. His "Last Go," "The Man of many Goes," and his "Undertaker," are admirable. And Mr. Douglas Jerrold's "Essay on Undertakers" is quite worthy of the engraving.

Hades; or, the Transit, and the Progress of the Mind. Two Poems. By W. B. SCOTT.—There is merit in these short poems, and good promise of better things. The author has one of the rarest of qualities—originality.

Men and Measures; or the Political Panorama. A Satire.—Fudge!

The Bible Story Book. By BOURNE HALL DRAPER.—The most important part of this book are the wood-cuts, and they are very bad. We again enter our protest against putting such barbarous things into the hands of children.

Colonial Policy of the British Empire. By the Author of the "History of the British Colonies," &c. Part I. Government.—Mr. Montgomery Martin intends this work as a *necessary* sequel to his "History of the British Colonies," in five volumes, and his "Colonial Library," in twelve volumes. The work will be issued in six Parts of one hundred pages each. We have only seen the first Part, which is scarcely sufficient to allow us to form an opinion. The merit, of course, will depend mainly upon the accuracy.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

- Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott. Vol. II. Fcap. 5s.
 The Listener in Oxford. Fcap. 3s. 6d.
 Six Sermons on Public Worship. By Rev. Robert Banbury. 12mo. 3s.
 Art of Dress. Fcap. 8vo. coloured plates. 4s.
 Lady Cheveley, or the Woman of Honour. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
 Russell's Seven Sermons. New Edition. 32mo. 2s.
 Alexander's Life of Wellington. Part I. 2s. 6d.
 Birds and Flowers. By Mary Howitt. New Edition. Royal 18mo. 6s.
 The Gospel preached to Babes. 1s. 6d.
 West on the Resurrection of Christ. Royal 8vo. 1s. 6d.
 Memoirs and Select Remains of William Nevins, D.D., with Introductory Essay. By the Rev. Octavius Winslow. Fcap. 6s.
 Rev. H. Blunt's Lectures on the History of Elisha. 12mo. 5s. 6d.
 Orger's Six Lectures on the History and Character of Lot. Fcap. 3s.
 The Botanist. Vol. II. 4to. large, 32s., small, 20s.
 Christian Family Library, "Essays on Romanism." Fcap. 5s.
 The Church's Voice of Instruction. By Dr. Krummacher. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
 The Works of the Rev. Andrew Gray, with Preface by the Rev. Edward Tweedie. 8vo. 9s.
 Democracy in America. By Alexis de Tocqueville. 2 vols. post 8vo. Third Edition. 21s.
 Six Years' Residence in Algiers. By Mrs. Broughton. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
 Architectural Remains of the Reign of Elizabeth and James I., from Accurate Drawings. By A. J. Richardson. Plain, 2l. 2s., coloured, 3l. 5s.
 Wars of the Jews, as related by Josephus. Fifth Edition. 12mo. 6s.

- Scenes of Commerce, or "Where does it come from?" By the Rev. Isaac Taylor.
Third Edition. 12mo. 7s. 6d.
- Browning's History of the Huguenots. Vol. III. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Adams on St. Peter, by Sherman. Imp. 8vo. 25s.
- The Pulpit. Vol. XXIII. 7s. 6d.
- Richardson's Popular Treatise on Warming and Ventilating Buildings. 8vo.
Second Edition. 12s. 6d.
- Adcock's Rules and Data for the Steam-Engine, Canals, &c. 12mo. 2s. 6d.
- Leigh's Guide to Wales and Monmouthshire. Fourth Edition. 12mo. 9s.
- Hints on Horsemanship. 12mo. 5s.
- Lodge's Genealogy of the Peerage for 1839. 8vo. 21s.
- Curtis on Hearing. 12mo. 1s.
- Hogg on the Carnation, Pink, &c. Sixth Edition. 12mo. 6s.
- Life Book of a Labourer. Fcap. 7s.
- Mrs. Hemans' Life and Works. Vol. I. Fcap. 5s.
- Sketches by Boz. New Edition. 1 vol. 8vo. 21s.
- The Stirling Peerage. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Leigh's New Picture of London. New Edition. 18mo. 2s.
- Little Girls' Keepsake. 18mo. 2s.
- Draper on the Parables. 3s. 6d.
- Cookery made Easy. 18mo. 1s. 6d.
- More Seeds of Knowledge. 1s.
- Corner's Sketches of Little Boys and Little Girls. Each 1s.
- English History for Children. 18mo. 2s. 6d.
- Patrick Welwood. 18mo. 3s. 6d.
- Sufferings of Isaac le Fevre. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
- March's Hymns for the Closet. 12mo. 2s. 6d.
- Sabin's History of Man. 12mo. 5s.
- Altar of Incense. 18mo. 2s. 6d.
- Brenton's Hope of the Navy. 12mo. 5s.
- Thelwall on the Opium Trade. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.
- Wilson's Stories about Dogs. 3s. 6d.

LITERARY NEWS.—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Mrs. Broughton's new work, "SIX YEARS' RESIDENCE IN ALGIERS," has just appeared, of which we have given a further account in our Review department.

The publication of the new work, "MAX WENTWORTH," is deferred for the present.

The new work lately announced, entitled "CHARLES THE TENTH AND LOUIS PHILIPPE," the Secret History of the Revolution of July 1830, is now ready.

Mr. Robertson's new work, "SOLOMON SEESAW," has been somewhat delayed by the illness of the artist engaged on the Illustrations, but will, we understand, be ready for delivery in a day or two. We anticipate much pleasure from its perusal, as all must who are acquainted with the author's power of description and illustration.

The new work of Tales and Legends of Wales, entitled, "THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN," is nearly ready for publication.

Miss Emma Roberts announces for publication early in July, a "Guide to India," in one volume, post octavo, containing every information necessary to be known, both as regards the voyage out and the overland route to India, with complete lists of necessaries and expenses. This will obviate the necessity of seeking advice from friends, which generally is so vague and indefinite as to be of little real service.

To our classical readers we have to announce a forthcoming work from the pen of George Croker Fox, Esq., to be entitled "The Death of Demosthenes, a Dramatic Poem." The literary world is well acquainted with the beautiful translations of the Agamemnon and Prometheus of Æschylus by this gentleman.

In the press and nearly ready for publication, the "External Structure of the Visible Church of Christ, considered under the heads of Authority and Inspiration of Scripture; Creeds; Articles of Religion; Liturgies and Rituals; Heresy and Schism; Preaching, Natural Education, &c.; being the Hulsean Lectures for 1838."

By the Rev. R. Parkinson, B.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Fellow of Christ's College, Manchester.

Preparing for publication, "A Volume of Sermons for the Young," by the Rev. A. Watson, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Licentiate in Theology of the University of Durham; Assistant Curate of St. Andrew's Church, Ancoats, Manchester.

The Rev. George Waddington, Vicar of Marsham, and Prebendary of Chichester, author of a "History of the Church to the Reformation," is preparing, and has nearly ready for publication "A History of the Reformation on the Continent."

The "Collected Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith," in three vols. octavo.

A Tale, by Miss Mary Louisa Boyle, authoress of "The State Prisoner," entitled "THE FORESTER, a Tale of 1688," in three vols.

"Desultory Thoughts, and Reflections," by the Countess of Blessington, in one beautifully-printed volume, foolscap octavo.

"Blanche of Navarre, a Play," by G. P. R. James, Esq., author of "The Gipsy," "The Huguenot," "The Book of the Passions," &c.

Mr. Loudon has nearly ready for publication, a "Second Additional Supplement to his Hortus Britannicus," containing upwards of 1,000 new plants, with a complete Index to the whole work, including the Supplements. Several of the genera have been rearranged.

"A Descriptive Manual of all the species of British Beetles," by James F. Stephens, Esq., author of "Illustrations of British Insects." Being the first volume of a series of Manuals descriptive of all the species of British Insects.

"An Etymological and Explanatory Dictionary of the Terms and Language of Geology," by George Roberts, author of "The History of Lyme Regis." This work is intended to supply the universal demand for assistance in general reading, in order to explain the terms and language of geology which are found in nearly every publication of the present day.

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

We regret to find that the advance of the season has not produced the improvement anticipated in trade generally. This state of things, we fear, will not be improved by the alteration in the interest of money, which the Bank has raised to five per cent. Our accounts from the manufacturing districts state that the stocks of goods on hand are heavy, and perfectly unsaleable in large quantities, except at prices much below what the holders are willing to take; but that by far the greater evil is the want of adequate employment, which is now pressing most painfully on the working classes.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS,

On Monday, 27th of May.

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 195 to 6.—Three per Cent. reduced, 92 one-fourth.—Consols, for Account, 93 one-eighth to one-fourth—Three and a Half per Cent. Ann. 99 five-eighths to one-half.—Exchequer Bills, 27 to 29 prem.—India Bonds, 34s. to 31s.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Portuguese New Five per Cent. Account, 35 one-fourth.—Dutch, Two and a Half per Cent. 56.—Dutch, Five per Cent., 102 seven-eighths to five-eighths.—Spanish Five per Cents., 19 one-fourth to one-eighth.

MONEY MARKET REPORT.—City, Friday, May 24th.—The English stock market was not quite so good to-day, in consequence of some extensive sales which were made in it, particularly in exchequer bills and reduced annuities. The greater part of these sales were made by the government broker on account, it is believed, of the Bank of England.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Kept at Edmonton. Latitude 51° 37' 32" N. Longitude 3° 51" West of Greenwich.

The mode of keeping these registries is as follows:—At Edmonton the warmth of the day is observed by means of a thermometer exposed to the north in the shade, standing about four feet above the surface of the ground. The extreme cold of the night is ascertained by a horizontal self-registering thermometer in a similar situation. The daily range of the barometer and thermometer is known from observations made at intervals of four hours each, from eight in the morning till the same time in the evening. The weather and the direction of the wind are the result of the most frequent observations. The rain is measured every morning at eight o'clock.

1839.	Range of Ther.	Range of Barom.	Prevailing Winds.	Rain in Inches	Prevailing Weather.
April					
23	54-42.5	29.93-29.89	S.W.	.125	Cloudy, raining frequently.
24	52-36	30.01-29.98	N.	.125	Generally clear.
25	51-28	29.99-Stat.	N.		Generally clear.
26	55-32	30.11-30.02	N.E.		Morning overcast, otherwise clear.
27	59-42	30.13-30.11	S.		Generally cloudy.
28	61-34	30.23-30.19	N.E.		Generally clear.
29	62-30	30.18-30.12	E.		Generally clear.
30	65-36	30.11-30.03	S.E.		Generally clear.
May					
1	66-45	29.97-29.94	N.E.		Generally cloudy.
2	71-42	29.93-29.90	N.E.		Generally cloudy, distant thunder in the after-noon.
3	67-42	29.93-29.90	N.		Generally clear.
4	66-40	29.83-29.65	S.W.		Generally clear.
5	68-51	29.72-29.63	W.		Generally clear.
6	65-44	29.94-29.83	N.E.		Generally clear.
7	65-41	29.97-29.93	N.E.		Generally clear.
8	72-40	29.85-29.82	N.E.		Generally clear, except the evening, (see below.)
9	52-45	29.80-29.79	N.	.5125	General overcast, a shower of rain in the morn.
10	55-40	29.91-29.79	N.	.4625	Cloudy, rain in the morning and afternoon, wind boisterous.
11	58-42	30.06-30.05	N.	.0125	Generally clear.
12	49-39	29.95-29.94	N.		Cloudy, rain in the morning and evening.
13	61-41	29.88-29.64	W.	.0875	Morning clear, otherwise overcast, rain in even.
14	48-34	29.53-29.45	N.	.1	Morn. cloudy, with rain and hail, otherwise clear.
15	48-28	29.39-29.33	S.		Afternoon cloudy, with rain, otherwise clear.
16	52-28.5	29.70-29.43	S.E.	.0875	Afternoon cloudy, with rain, otherwise clear.
17	60-30	30.02-29.89	S.W.		Generally clear.
18	63-33	30.02-30.00	S.W.		Generally clear.
19	63-51	30.08-29.97	S.		General overcast, rain fell during the morning.
20	75-54	30.18-30.13	S.W.		Generally cloudy.
21	64-45	30.09-30.00	N.W.		Morning cloudy, with rain, otherwise clear.
22	53-42	30.04-29.91	N.W.		Generally cloudy, with frequent rain.

Two paraselene between two and three o'clock on the morning of the 25th ult.

Thunder storm. From about half-past seven in the morning of the 8th till about midnight a terrific thunder-storm, accompanied by the most vivid lightning and heavy rain: from midnight till about two o'clock in the morning of the 9th, distant thunder and lightning.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM APRIL 23, TO MAY 17, 1839, INCLUSIVE.

April 23.—T. E. Southby, New Basinghall-street, hatter.—J. G. Smith, Warwick-court, Holborn, carpenter.—J. Bradley, Great Titchfield-street, printer.—T. Johnson, King's-place, Commercial-road, East, draper.—C. Batten, Moreton Mills, Berkshire, paper manufacturer.—R. Bayley, Macclesfield, builder.—J. Brain, jun., New Malton, Yorkshire, carrier.—W. Knowles, Manchester, linen merchant.—J. Bloomer, Halesowen, nail manufacturer.—T. Brown, Stockton on Tees, ship builder.

April 26.—C. Dawson, North-row, Covent-garden, fruiterer.—G. Finister, Edmonton, wine-merchant.—F. Lyne, Lark-lane, wine-merchant.—I. Heilbronn, Painswick, Gloucestershire, wool-broker.—L. M. Bennitt, Sherbourne, Dorsetshire, milliner.—J. Brain, jun., New Malton, Yorkshire, carrier.—J. Best, Bilston, Staffordshire, victualler and coach-proprietor.—J. Yeomans, Sheffield, fellmonger.—H. Kendall, Liverpool, ironmonger.—P. Hughes, Liverpool, cotton-dealer.

April 30.—R. J. Webb, Quadrant, Regent-street, chemist.—H. E. Wartnaby and H. Robinson, Wood-street, silkmen.—F. Burhart, Clifford street, Bond-street, tailor.—A. Cohen, Magdalen-row, Goodman's-fields, wine merchant.—W. Norris, Liverpool, iron-founder.—M. Davies and M. Jones, Taunton, grocers.—J. Southall, Eardisland, Herefordshire, victualler.—J. Lock, Bury St. Edmunds, miller.—W. Urman, Cheltenham, hackneyman.—G. C. Poole, Lyme Regis, grocer.—W. Frankland, Liverpool, hackney-coach proprietor.—J. Otley, Brereton, Staffordshire, ropemaker.

May 3.—T. Cole, Leadenhall-street, stationer.—G. Frith, Lower Whitecross-street, statuary.—T. Briggs, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.—W. Bull, Lichfield, cabinet-maker.—W. R. Carter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironmonger.—J. Manton, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, corn merchant.

May 7.—G. Horsey, Camomile street, City, calenderer.—J. L. Hood, Princes-street, Leicester-square, rope manufacturer.—C. A. Harris, Busbey, Hertfordshire, flax spinner.—E. Bach, Birmingham, haberdasher.—F. Higginbotham, Nineveh, Birmingham, butcher.—J. Chalk, Brighton, timber dealer.

May 10.—A. Miller, Thayer-square, carver and gilder.—H. Rowe, Great Tower-street, wine-merchant.—C. Goadsby, Liverpool, carver and gilder.—J. Avens, Leeds, stuff-merchant.

May 14.—F. Skull, High Wycombe, grocer.—M. Marshall, Southampton, steam-engine boiler maker.—W. Sharrocks and J. Sharrocks, Manchester, machine makers.—J. Askham, Sheffield, brewer.—J. Thompson, Ambleside, Westmoreland, bobbin manufacturer.—J. P. Dalby, Birmingham, scrivener.—T. Meares, Wem, Shropshire, maltster.

May 17.—J. H. Cunnew, Fenchurch-street, victualler.—S. W. Burridge, Great Dover-road, Surrey, linen-draper.—T. Parker, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer.—G. Barron, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, builder.—J. A. Meyer, Great Tower-street, merchant.—G. Collis, Romford, Essex, ironmonger.—P. Van D. Ende, London-wall, wool-merchant.—J. Elliot, Birmingham, currier.—A. Blaxland, Sunderland, Durham, merchant.—J. Dawson, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, corn-dealer.—C. Moresby, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, scrivener.—H. H. Byron, Lincoln, corn merchant.—J. M. Alister, Liverpool, upholsterer.

NEW PATENTS.

W. Overton, of Shovel Alley, St. George's in the East, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for making ship's bread or biscuits. April 3d, 6 months.

T. Edwards, of King Street, Holborn, Writing and Dressing Case Maker, for improvements in the manufacture of hinges. April 3d, 6 months.

H. L. Pattinson, of Bensham, Durham, Gentleman, and W. S. Losh, of Walker, Northumberland, Gentleman, for improvements in reducing metallic ores. April 3d, 6 months.

J. M. Heath, of Allen Terrace, Kensington, Gentleman, for certain improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel. April 5, 6 months.

J. F. C. D'Artenn, of the Haymarket, Gentleman, for improvements in machinery for transmitting power, whereby the effect of such power is increased without loss of speed. April 5th, 6 months.

J. Nasmyth, of Palricross, near Manchester, Engineer, for improvements applicable to the bearings or journals of locomotive and other steam-engines, which improvements are also applicable to the bearings or journals of machinery in general. April 9th, 6 months.

G. Stocker and J. Bentley, both of Birmingham, Gun Makers, for certain improvements in guns, pistols, and other denomination of fire-arms. April 9th, 6 months.

C. A. Roederer, of Wellington Street, City, for an improved method or process of manufacturing or preparing the chemical salts called acetates. April 9th, 6 months.

T. Parkin, of 22, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, Engineer, for improvements in railroad and other carriages, in wheels for such carriages, and in roads and ways on which they are to travel. April 9th, 6 months.

T. B. Compton, of Tamworth, Lancashire, for improvements in the manufacture of paper. April 9th, 6 months.

L. W. Wright, of Manchester, Engineer, for certain improvements on machinery or apparatus for washing, cleansing, or bleaching of linens, cottons, and other fabrics, goods, or fibrous substances. Being an extension for seven years of a former patent. April 9th, 6 months.

J. Clement, of Liverpool, Carver and Gilder, for improvements in preparing mouldings, and in producing the effect of chasing or embossing various devices or patterns and frames, and other work. April 10th, 6 months.

L. Faulkner, of Cheadle, Chester, Calico Printer, for certain improvements in the mode of working pumps or valves, and which improvements are also applicable to fire-engines and other similar apparatus. April 11th, 6 months.

J. Gillot, of Birmingham, Steel Pen Maker, and T. Walker, of the same place,

Machinist, for improvements in engines and in carriages to be worked by steam, or other motive power. April 13th, 6 months.

H. Crosley, of Hooper Square, Leman Street, London, Civil Engineer, for a new manufacture of paper. April 15th, 2 months.

L. Rowe, of Brentford, Middlesex, Soap Maker, for improvements in the manufacture of sulphate of soda. April 16th, 6 months.

H. Curzon, of Kidderminster, Machinist, for improvements in presses. April 16th, 6 months.

H. Dunnington, of Nottingham, Lace Manufacturer, for improvements on machinery employed in making frame-work, knitting or stocking fabrics. April 16th, 6 months.

J. Swindells, of Manchester, Manufacturing Chemist, for certain improvements in the manufacture of Prussian blue, prussiate of potash, and prussiate of soda. April 16th, 6 months.

J. F. Saunders, of New Bond Street, Gentleman, for improvements in the manufacture of certain descriptions of paper, mill-board, paper-maché, and other matters of that kind, capable of being produced from such description of paper pulp. April 20th, 6 months.

W. Crofts, of Radford, Nottingham, Lace Manufacturer, for improvements in machinery used in making bobbin net-lace for the purpose of making figured or ornamental bobbin net-lace, and lace or net of various textures. April 20th, 6 months.

J. Potter, of Ancoats, Manchester, Spinner, and W. Horsfall, of Manchester, Card Maker, for an improvement or improvements in cards for carding various fibrous substances, part of which improvements may be used as a substitute for leather. April 20th, 6 months.

J. Davis, of Walcot Place, Lambeth, Esquire, for improvements in the manufacture of soap. April 20th, 6 months.

D. Stead, of Great Winchester Street, City, Merchant, for an improved mode or method of making or paving public streets and ways, and public and private roads, paths, courts, and bridges, with timber or wooden blocks. April 23d, 4 months.

A. Singer, of Vauxhall, Surrey, Potter, and H. Pether, of Wandsworth Road, Surrey, Artist, for certain improvements in the preparation and combination of earthenware or porcelain for the purpose of mosaic or tessellated work. April 23d, 6 months.

J. Miller, of Bolton, Lancashire, Machine Maker, for an improved drilling machine. April 23d, 6 months.

D. Napier, of Millwall, Engineer, for improvements in iron steam-boats. April 23d, 6 months.

E. Galloway, of Water Lane, Tower Street, Engineer, for improvements in steam-engines. April 23d, 6 months.

A. Movillon, of Dorset Place, Dorset Square, Gentleman, for improvements in machinery for propelling ships, boats, and other vessels on water, designed to supersede the use of paddle-wheels. April 23d, 6 months.

G. H. Palmer, of Surrey Square, Old Kent Road, Civil Engineer, for improvements in paddle-wheels for propelling ships, boats, and other vessels, navigated by steam and other motive power. April 23d, 6 months.

W. Edmondson and J. Edmondson, both of Manchester, Engineers, for certain improvements in the machinery or apparatus for the manufacture of wood-screws and screw-bolts. April 23d, 6 months.

J. Cutler, of Lady Pool Lane, Birmingham, Gentleman, for an improved method or methods of constructing chains for suspension bridges, cables, mining, and other purposes, and for an improved method or methods of making the bars, links, and bolts thereof. March 12th, 6 months.

J. Barlow, of Birmingham, Brass Founder, for certain improvements in the construction of candlesticks. April 25th, 6 months.

J. Jones, of Westfield Place, Sheffield, for a new frying-pan and grilling-pan for the cooking of steaks, chops, and other meats. April 25th, 6 months.

J. Browne, of Castle Street, Regent Street, Esquire, for improvements in saddles and stirrups for horses and other animals, parts of which improvements are applicable to apparatus for carrying packs by men. April 25th, 6 months.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PHOTOGENIC DRAWINGS.—Mr. Robert Mallet has communicated to the Royal Irish Academy a notice of the discovery of the property of the light emitted by incandescent coke to blacken photogenic paper; and proposed it as a substitute for solar light, or that from the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe with lime. One of the most important applications of the photogenic process, as yet suggested, is its adaptation to the self-registering of long-continued instrumental observations. Unless, however, an artificial light, of a simple and inexpensive character, can be found to supply the place of solar light at night, the utility of this application will be much limited. Few artificial lights emit enough of the chemical rays to act with certainty on the prepared paper; while those which are known to act well, as the oxy-hydrogen lime light, are expensive, and difficult to manage. A considerable time since, the author discovered that the light emitted by incandescent coke, at the "Twyer" (or aperture by which the blast is admitted) of a cupola or furnace for melting cast iron, contained the chemical rays in abundance; and on lately trying the effect of this light on the prepared paper, he found it was intensely blackened in about forty-five seconds. In the single experiment made, the heat, which was considerable, was not separated from the light; but the author purposed to make further experiments, in which this precaution will be attended to. There is no difficulty to be apprehended in contriving an apparatus to burn a small quantity of coke at a high temperature. A diagram of an apparatus for this purpose was shown.

NATIVE PHYSICIANS.—One of the most interesting spectacles it has ever been our lot to witness in this country, was exhibited on Saturday at the Medical College. Five young Hindoos were publicly invested with certificates of qualification to practise medicine, after having studied at the college with surprising success for a period of about three years and a half, and passed the ordeal of a very severe examination. —*Oriental Herald.*

PHLORIZINE.—Some recent experiments on phlorizine, made by M. Stas, have proved interesting; not only because they furnish a new proof of the means employed by nature in producing certain colouring matters, by causing azote to enter their constituent principles, but also because they show, that by the reaction of acids, phlorizine changes into the sugar of grapes, leading to the supposition that the sugary matter of fruits arises from the influence of acids on the gummy or gelatinous parts.

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.—Mr. Williams, in lecturing on the Ancient Agriculture of the Egyptians, at the Society of Arts, touched upon the customs, manners, habits, &c. of the Egyptians. With respect to the hieroglyphical inscriptions on their monuments, nothing, in his opinion, like a satisfactory solution had yet appeared. We need not follow the lecturer through his succinct and satisfactory address, which was remarkable, not for the novelty of its points—how could it be?—but for the taste and judgment with which they were arranged. Numerous drawings, taken from Rossellini's magnificent work, were referred to. One of these showed how the Egyptians gathered the grape;—curious enough, and ludicrous,—monkeys were trained to climb the tender vine, pluck the bunches, and hand them to individuals stationed below! If we may judge from the drawing, these cunning assistants first took care of themselves, exacting tithe of each bunch as it was plucked. Amongst the Egyptian curiosities exhibited was a bird-flapper, two or three thousand years old; with such instruments the Egyptian boys, like our own in many parts of the country, went out at dawn, and by the clack of the simple instrument alluded to, they frightened the feathered depredators from the fields and fruit gardens. The lecturer gave a proof of its excellent adaptation to the purpose intended. Specimens of Egyptian bread were likewise exhibited; several of the cakes were of great antiquity, and in shape exactly resembled those three-cornered things sold by English bakers, and called by the urchins, for whom they are more particularly furnished, "raspberry turnovers." By the introduction of light, pleasing, and instructive anecdote, a lecture, which otherwise might have been tedious, was rendered very interesting.

SEPULCHRAL URN.—A curious discovery has recently been made on the ridge of hill which divides the Vale of Ovoca from the Vale of Redcross near Kilbride, county of Wicklow. This ridge of the hill affords many remains of remote antiquity, some are blocks of stone fifteen feet in length, laid parallel to each other, resembling burying places made for men of gigantic stature. A farmer was raising stones in a wild and solitary part of the mountain, to fill up gaps; about two feet below the surface, he turned up a flag, under which was a stone coffin, containing an urn in an inverted position, under which were two small bones laid parallel to each other. The coffin, consisting of six flags, was eighteen inches long, the sides seven inches high, and ten broad, put together with neatness, the corners rectangular, and the sides perpendicular: the inside perfectly clean, and free from dust or mould. The urn was four inches deep, swelling in the middle, and contracting at both ends. It was rudely but neatly sculptured with great care; the bones were very small, but perfect, having articulations at both ends, and were pronounced to be joints of human fingers and toes. The urn was procured by Dr. Walsh, incumbent of the parish, and was in high preservation, but when he endeavoured to move the coffin, it broke into fragments, which he gathered up, and had a good model of it made in wood, by a country carpenter on the spot.

ON THE RELATIVE AGES OF THE TERTIARY DEPOSITS, COMMONLY CALLED CRAG, IN NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.—An interesting paper on this subject, by Mr. Lyell, was read at the Geological Society, on the 8th of May. Three points of great importance relative to the crag of Norfolk and Suffolk are discussed in the memoir.—1st. The direct superposition of the red to the coralline crag, as pointed out by Mr. Charlesworth in 1835. 2ndly. Whether mammalia are really imbedded in undisturbed marine strata of the crag of Norfolk. 3rdly. Whether the proportion of recent shells, as compared to the extinct, is decidedly larger in the crag of Norfolk, so as to indicate a posteriority in age relatively to the Suffolk crag. With regard to the first point, Mr. Lyell states, that the red crag is clearly superimposed on the coralline at Ramsholt, Tattingstone, and Sudburn, resting at the two former localities on denuded beds of the lower deposit. He ascertained, also, by the assistance of Mr. W. Colchester, that at Sutton, near Woodbridge, the red crag abuts against a vertical face or cliff of the coralline, and likewise overlies it. In this instance, the sand which composes the older bed, or coralline crag, had evidently acquired a certain consistency at the bottom of the sea before the red crag was deposited, for it has been perforated by numerous pholades, the tortuous holes of which descend six or eight feet below the top of the bed, and still contain the shells of the pholas, while the remainder of the cylindrical hollows has been filled with the sand of the superincumbent stratum. With regard to the second point, the occurrence of mammalia in undisturbed beds of marine crag in Norfolk, Mr. Lyell states, that he had ascertained, by an examination of this crag near Southwold and Norwich, that it is not purely marine, but contains everywhere an intermixture of land, freshwater, and sea shells, with bones of mammalia and fishes. In this deposit near Southwold, Captain Alexander, who accompanied the author, found, some time since, the tooth of a horse, within a large specimen of *Fusus striatus*, and he informed Mr. Lyell that bones of mammalia are frequently associated in the same beds with those of fishes, marine shells, and crustacea. In the neighbourhood of Norwich, this deposit forms patches of variable thickness, resting on chalk and covered by gravel. It is well exposed at Bramerton, Whitlingham, Thorpe, and Postwick, and presents beds of sand, loam, and gravel, containing a mixture of marine, terrestrial, and fluviatile testacea, ichthyolites, and bones of mammalia. The chalk on which it rests was shown, by the late Mr. Woodward, to have been drilled by marine animals: and the Rev. Mr. Clewes, of Yarmouth, presented Mr. Lyell with a specimen of chalk containing a *Pholas crispatus* in a perforation several inches deep. That this portion of the crag was slowly accumulated, is evident from Captain Alexander having found, at Bramerton, the tusk of an elephant, with many serpulæ on its surface; and, from this fact, Mr. Lyell infers that the bones of quadrupeds were really washed down into the sea or estuary of the Norfolk crag, and were not subsequently introduced into the deposit by diluvial action. The freshwater shells are rare in the neighbourhood of Norwich in comparison with the marine, and the terrestrial species are still more scarce. Mr. J. B. Wigham, however, has ascertained that the freshwater testacea predominate in a bed at Thorpe. The same gentleman found at Postwick, in a stratum containing marine shells and fishes, a portion of the left side of an upper jaw of

a Mastodon, containing the second true molar, and the indications in the socket of the first. This specimen Mr. Owen has been enabled to refer to the *Mastodon longirostris*, discovered at Eppelsheim. In the same bed were found the teeth and jaw of a mouse, larger than the common field species; also bones of birds, and of several species of fishes. The horns of stags, bones and teeth of the horse, pig, elephant, and other quadrupeds, have been likewise detected at Postwick, Thorpe, Bramerton, &c.; and this association of the Mastodon and horse near Norwich, as well as in many other places in Europe and America, Mr. Owen considers to be a subject of interest. The third point, respecting the relative antiquity of the Norfolk and Suffolk crag, was discussed at considerable length, and the author acknowledged the great assistance afforded him by Mr. Wigham, who has nearly doubled the number of species obtained from the former deposit near Norwich; also the aid which he has received from Mr. Searles Wood, who submitted to Mr. Lyell's examination the whole of his magnificent collection of crag shells; and from Mr. George Sowerby, to whose extensive knowledge of recent testacea the author stated that he is indebted for a rigid determination of the existing shells found in the crag. The number of well-defined species in the Norfolk crag is 112, out of which eighteen are land and freshwater; compared with the Suffolk crag this number is small, but Mr. Lyell showed from the Fauna of the Baltic, that species are much less numerous in brackish than salt-water, the latitude, climate, and other conditions being the same: he also showed that, in analogous deposits in the valley of the Rhine the amount of species is small. Of the ninety-four marine shells, seventy occur in the red crag, and therefore it might be inferred, that the two deposits are nearly of the same age; but in the Norfolk beds the recent species, both of freshwater and marine testacea, amount to between fifty and sixty per cent., and are nearly all British shells; whereas, in the red crag, there are only thirty per cent., and in the coralline but twenty. This comparatively recent origin of the Norfolk deposit, had been previously inferred by Mr. Charlesworth, from the general character of the fossils. In the examination of the collections which led to the above results, the greatest care was taken to reject those shells, which might have been washed out of the red crag into the Norfolk beds, or those species which apparently did not live in the waters which deposited this division of the crag. From the numerical proportion of recent testacea, Mr. Lyell infers, that the coralline and red crag belong to his Miocene division of the tertiary series, and the Norfolk strata to his older Pliocene: he also showed, that the lacustrine beds at Grays, in Essex, and many other places, constitute another link in the geological sequence of formations, as they contain ninety per cent. of recent testacea, and must consequently be referred to the newer Pliocene epoch. Lastly, a comparison of the crag with the tertiary strata of the faluns of Touraine, has convinced Mr. Lyell that M. Desnoyers was right in considering the Suffolk and Touraine deposit to be of the same age, although he formerly dissented from that conclusion.—*Athenæum*.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—April 22.—The Ecclesiastical Appointments Suspension Act Amendment Bill was read a second time; when the Bishop of Exeter observed that he should not oppose the second reading, but reserve the amendments which he intended to bring forward for the consideration of the bill in committee.

April 23.—The Ecclesiastical Appointments Suspension Act Amendment Bill passed through the committee, and was reported.—The Church Discipline Bill was read a second time.

April 25.—Nothing of importance.

April 26.—On the motion of Lord Melbourne, and after some remarks from the Bishop of Exeter, the third reading of the Dean of Exeter Bill was postponed until Friday next.

April 29.—The Designs Copyright Bill was read a second time.—The Bishops' Residences Bill was read a second time, as also was the Church Discipline Bill.

April 30.—The House was chiefly occupied with the debate which arose out of Lord Brougham's promised motion respecting the ordinance recently promulgated in Malta for the regulation of the press in that island, which was eventually withdrawn, in compliance with a recommendation of the Duke of Wellington.

May 2.—The Designs Copyright Bill and the Designs Copyright (Extension) Bill passed through committee.

May 3.—Lord Melbourne presented a Message from her Majesty, recommending a legislative union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The Message was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.—The Dean of Exeter Appointment Bill was read a third time and passed.

May 6.—Lord Brougham laid on the table "A Bill for the Better Administration of Charities," which was read a first time.—The Queen's Message, relating to the Union of the Canadas, was then brought forward, but, as Lord Melbourne had intimated on Friday, merely for the purpose, of expressing the readiness of the House of Lords to take the subject into its most serious consideration.

May 7.—Viscount Melbourne rose amidst the most profound silence, and said:—My Lords, I consider it to be my duty to seize the earliest opportunity afforded me of acquainting your Lordships, that in consequence of a vote to which the House of Commons have come this morning, and which all your Lordships may perceive by the votes of that House—a vote which, although not immediately fatal to the measure against which it was directed, yet at the same time all who are acquainted with parliamentary proceedings must know is in its consequences such as to render the final success of that measure totally impossible; and considering that measure of the highest possible importance—that it is, indeed, of the most paramount importance to the welfare of the great island to which it relates, and to the working out of that great measure of negro emancipation which has been voted by both Houses of Parliament with so much satisfaction, and for which such great sacrifices have been made—considering, I say, this measure to be of the utmost, the most paramount, and indispensable importance for this great object, and considering also that the vote on this occasion will not only be necessarily ultimately fatal to the success of that measure, but that it does also with sufficient clearness and distinctness indicate such a want of confidence on the part of a great proportion of the other House of Parliament, as to render it absolutely impossible that we should continue to administer the affairs of her Majesty's Government in a manner useful and beneficial to the country, and renders it impossible that we should take those measures of energy and importance which are absolutely required by the circumstances and situation of the country, but which, if they are taken, allow me to say, there is no danger or peril whatever, in the conflicting or difficult circumstances of this country—(hear, hear)—I say, under these considerations, and under the pressure of these circumstances, we have thought it to be our duty to tender to her Majesty the resignation of the offices which we hold, and which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept; and we only retain those offices and discharge the functions connected with them until other arrangements are made, and successors are appointed for carrying on the business of the country.—(Hear, hear.)—The Bishops' Residences Bill went through committee.

May 10.—Viscount Duncannon postponed the Copyright Designs Bill and the Copyright Extension Bill.—The report on the Clergy Residences Bill was brought up.—The Lord Chancellor discharged the order which stood for Monday for the second reading of the Church Discipline Bill.

May 13.—The following newly created Peers were introduced in the usual form, and took the oaths and their seats:—Baron Furnival, introduced by Lord Say and Sele and Lord Lismore; Baron Stanley, of Alderley-park, introduced by Lord Petre and Lord Sudely; Baron Leigh, introduced by Lord Say and Sele and Lord Sudely.—The private bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and the Earl of Shaftesbury then moved, "That this House do adjourn to to-morrow," which, after a brief pause, was put by the Lord Chancellor from the woolsack, and agreed to.

May 14.—Lord Melbourne rose for the purpose of making the ministerial explanations. His Lordship began by apologising for his silence on the subject the preceding evening, which, he said, arose from his expectation that it would have been brought on the tapis by the person, or persons, who had been engaged in the negotiations to which he was about to refer. Such a statement would have enabled him to judge how far it might be necessary for him to make any supplementary

statement. He would now succinctly relate the part which he had borne in the proceedings. His Lordship then entered into a statement of the facts, and expressly stated that the impression on her Majesty's mind, with regard to the power stipulated for by Sir Robert Peel, of dismissing the Ladies of the Household, had been an *erroneous* one, her Majesty having imagined that the right honourable baronet had intended to make a sweeping change, instead of the very partial one contemplated by Sir Robert. Lord Melbourne then proceeded to state, that entirely agreeing with her Majesty that it was inexpedient to remove the Ladies of the Household on a change of administration, he and his colleagues had determined to remain in office, in order to support her. He denied that there had been any intrigue in the case, and expressed his disregard for insinuations of the kind in warm terms, as well as of all accusations on the score of tenacity of office, of desire of place, of ambition, or of avarice. "I resigned my office," concluded his lordship, "not because I was abandoned—no, I will not use that harsh expression—by those who usually supported me, but because there had arisen among them a certain amount of doubt, which led me to suppose that I could not any longer conduct the government either with honour to myself or with advantage to the country; and I now frankly declare that I resume office solely because I will not abandon my Sovereign in a situation of difficulty and distress, when demands are made on her with which she ought not to comply."

May 15.—No business was transacted beyond the presentation of some petitions, the forwarding some bills a stage, and the receiving of bills from the Commons. Lord Duncannon gave notice, that Lord Melbourne would, on Thursday, move that the House, at its rising, do adjourn till the 27th instant.

May 16.—The following newly created peers took the oaths and their seats:—Lord Colborne, who was introduced by Lord Braybrooke and Lord Rosebery; and Lord Wenlock, who was introduced by Lord Braybrooke and Lord Portman. No question of importance was discussed, and their Lordships adjourned to Monday, the 27th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—April 22.—The report of the selection committee was taken into consideration and finally agreed to.—Mr. Labouchere suggesting that the bill for suspending the Constitution of Jamaica should be read a second time at once, and the debate postponed till a future stage, Sir R. Peel concurred. Sir Robert Inglis then moved that Mr. Burge, the agent for the island, should be heard at the bar against the bill, in pursuance of his petition to that effect. The motion having been agreed to, as well as a subsequent one by Mr. Godson, that Mr. Serjeant Merewether and Mr. Reynolds should be heard on behalf of the planters of Jamaica, Mr. Burge was called in, and addressed the House in a speech that lasted nearly five hours.

April 23.—In answer to a question by Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell said he proposed to proceed on Monday next with the Jamaica Bill, and to postpone, from that day to the following Friday, the discussion of the measures relating to Canada.—Sir E. Codrington having moved his promised resolution for the equalization of the complement of ships of war in times of war and peace, a debate ensued which terminated in a division; when the motion was negatived by 90 to 27.—Mr. Ward obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of Metropolitan Sewers; and Colonel Davies a Bill to regulate the expenses to be incurred by High Sheriffs in England and Wales.—The remainder of the evening was occupied in hearing the speech of Mr. Serjeant Merewether against the Jamaica Government Bill.

April 24.—The report of the Highways' Bill was further considered in committee, and ordered to be re-committed on Wednesday next; and the Rating of Tenements' Bill was read a second time by a majority of 32 to 28.

April 25.—Sir Robert Peel then gave notice of the course which he proposed to pursue on Monday next, supposing her Majesty's government should determine to proceed with the bill for the suspension of the functions of the House of Assembly in Jamaica. As the principal object of that bill was the suspension of the existing constitution of Jamaica, he found it so difficult to modify the bill to meet his views—which were to permit the House of Assembly to meet again, and to continue their legislative functions—that he thought that it would be better to take the sense of the House on it on the question that the Speaker do leave the chair, rather than on any subordinate point in the committee. He gave the notice conditionally, in case the

government were determined to proceed with the bill.—Mr. Langdale obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend an act 1 and 2 Will. IV., relating to double assessments of land-tax; and Mr. Serjeant Talfourd to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the custody of infants. In Committee of Supply, a vote of 4,650,000*l.* was agreed to on account of exchequer bills.

April 26.—Lord John Russell, after declaring his intention to adhere to the Jamaica Bill, further postponed the motion for going into committee upon it until Friday next, and also postponed the bill relating to Canada until Monday se'nnight. —Nearly the whole of the remainder of the night was occupied with a discussion on the bill of Sir Robert Peel for the trial of Election Petitions.—Mr. O'Connell, when the question was put that the Speaker should leave the chair, proposed to postpone that step for six months, but finally withdrew his motion; and after several other speeches, the bill went into committee. The clauses up to the 21st were agreed to, and the chairman having reported progress, obtained leave to sit again on Monday.—The House then went into committee, when some votes of supply were agreed to, and the other orders of the day were disposed of.

April 29.—The Chairman of the Wigan Election Committee reported that Mr. Ewart had been duly elected.—Lord John Russell stated that he would postpone the committal of the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill till Monday week; and that he would state to-morrow evening on what day the Metropolitan Police Courts Bill, and the Metropolis Police Bill, may be expected to be brought on.—The District Prisons Bill (a Bill to encourage the establishment of District Prisons) went through committee, the clauses from 42 to 50 having been struck out. The House resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Thursday.—The House then went into committee on the Prisons Bill (a Bill for the better ordering of Prisons,) which occupied nearly the whole of the rest of the night. Having proceeded as far as the 13th clause, the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on the following day.

April 30.—Nothing of importance.

May 1.—The second reading of the Nottingham (St. Mary's) Enclosure Bill was carried by 64 to 39.—Nearly the whole of the remainder of the sitting was occupied with Mr. Serjeant Talfourd's Copyright Bill, which stood for committal.—On the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, Mr. Warburton objected to a measure of so much importance being proceeded with on a Wednesday. On this ground he divided the House so frequently that it was not until a very late hour that the House went into committee on the bill. Altogether, the proceedings on this subject occupied six or seven hours, during which there were twenty-four divisions, and all the clauses (after clause 4) to which no opposition was offered, were agreed to, while every clause objected to was postponed. The chairman was ordered to report progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday.

May 2.—The House went into committee on the Prisons Bill, when several clauses were agreed to, and, in answer to a question from Mr. Blackstone, Lord J. Russell expressed his intention of taking the discussion of the 14th clause, relating to the appointment of Catholic chaplains to the gaols, on this day se'nnight.

May 3.—Lord John Russell delivered a message from the Crown, identical with the message to the Lords, and appointed Monday for taking it into consideration.—The order of the day for going into committee on the Jamaica Bill was read. Sir Robert Peel, in a speech of great eloquence, opposed the measure.—Mr. Labouchere supported the bill, Mr. Godson opposed the bill, and Mr. Ewart supported it.—Mr. C. Buller thought the bill was required by the general circumstances of the white and black people, for the purpose of carrying out the principles of the emancipation measure.—Mr. Hume regretted to vote against a liberal government, but he would not be dragged into the support of such an injustice as this.—Sir Geo. Grey, in support of the bill, concluded the debate for the night. It was adjourned until Monday.

May 6.—The Speaker having announced his intention of resigning the chair after the Whitsuntide recess, both Lord J. Russell and Sir R. Peel took the opportunity of passing some complimentary remarks on his conduct since he had been promoted to his present high and honourable office.—The adjourned debate on the Jamaica Bill was then resumed, and occupied the rest of the evening. It was opened by Mr. Maclean.—Sir E. Wilmot would vote for this bill, though he had every wish to displace the present ministers.—Mr. Grote said he could see in the bill no prospect of benefit to the blacks, and many tokens of severity to the whites.—Mr. Warburton said that if the constitution of Jamaica were one in which

the relation of representative and constituent really subsisted, he would pause; but the people of that colony being kept in order not by their own free institutions, but only by the English army and navy, he thought it incumbent on England to take care that justice should be done to them.—Mr. Goulburn opposed the bill.—Mr. O'Connell spoke in favour of the bill.—Mr. Gladstone followed, and went at length into most of the principal topics of the debate.—Sir S. Lushington argued for the bill upon the anti-slavery ground.—Lord Stanley vindicated his own course in the framing of the Emancipation Bill, for which he had been attacked on the preceding night by Mr. C. Buller, and proved the expediency of its provisions by the success of their results.—Lord John Russell closed the debate with a short summary of the arguments for the bill.—The House then divided :—in favour of the bill, 294; against it, 289; leaving to Ministers a majority of 5.

May 7.—Lord John Russell stated, that in consequence of the decision of the House on the Bill relating to Jamaica, the Ministers had come to the determination of tendering their resignation, which her Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept, and moved for a short adjournment of the House that her Majesty might be enabled to appoint a new administration. The House accordingly adjourned till Monday, but it was ordered that committees on private bills should nevertheless sit during the week. Mr. Serjeant Talfourd postponed the recommitment of the Copyright Bill till Tuesday next.

May 13.—Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel made their respective statements as to the ministerial arrangements, and Sir Robert read the correspondence on the subject. Lord John Russell then proposed an adjournment of the House from Wednesday to Friday the 24th, and stated that on that day the election of a Speaker would take place.

May 14.—The Manchester and Birmingham Extension Railway (Stone and Rugby) Bill was read a second time, by a majority of 139 to 91. The West Durham Railway Bill was read a third time and passed. The Birmingham Canal Bill was ordered to be recommitted.

May 17.—Lord J. Russell moved that the House, at its rising, should adjourn till Monday, the 27th of May; and should the Speaker, to the great regret of the House, persist in his determination to leave the chair after the holidays, he should then have to communicate on the first day of the meeting of the House the pleasure of the Crown on the election of Speaker, and the House would immediately proceed to the election. With respect to Jamaica, he wished to state, that on Friday, the 31st of May, the Secretary for the Colonies would bring forward a motion on the affairs of Jamaica, which would be taken into consideration, and they (the government) should not propose that any further proceedings should be taken with regard to the Bill for the government of Jamaica.—The Speaker then made a short address on his retirement, and a conversation followed respecting the proceedings of the Chartists.—Lord John Russell gave notice that on the 31st of May he should move in committee of supply a vote of 30,000*l.* for the purposes of public education.—Adjourned till the 27th instant.